THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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OUT OF OFFICE,

AND WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT.

General Clement A. Evans Pays a Feeling Tribute to General Gordon Both in War and in Peace—A Touching Letter From General Gordon's Father.

General Clement A. Evans (editorial in Georgia Advocate.)

Senator Gordon's resignation will be noted as another historic event in his dramatic and useful life.

The state at large was surprised, and some were startled when the fact was announced.

There were those who cared nothing for it, only as they might make use of it to serve political ends, and for such ready detractors of the character of good men we have no excuse. Some who suffer themselves to be suspicious of every action of public men began to conjecture other reasons for this resignation than those which were given in the plain statement made by this well-tried citizen and Christian. The people at large, however, will feel tha' while imperious necessity forced Gordon's retirement, he has not deceived them nor betrayed their interests, but has only (and we trust temporarily) suspended a twenty years' public service of sacrifice and usefulness unsurpassed by any man in the country, and that he has terminated his senatorial life in the right manner, and at the right time. He will speak for himself, and the people whom he has served will believe him. We do not believe in the thing meant by the slang phrase, "Mixing religion and politics." Religion, pure and undefiled, is to visit the fatherless and the widows, and to keep unspotted from the world. The prophets should keep out of political entanglements. But we put in a plea which all men understand. What is character worth, and what avail is self-sacrificing public service if for the lowest political ends the wildest, most baseless and abusive accusations should be heard above the plain and probable statements of men like Gordon, Colquitt and Brown! These three have become equally concerned in the senatorial vacancy and the sensation it has produced. They are Christians—one a Presbyterian, the next a Methodist and the last a Baptist. All have the confidence of their churches, and the last has just met a pressing need of his denomination by the spontaneous gift of $50,000. Colquitt is a member of our general conference, president of the International Sunday-school association, accepted as a lay preacher in all Christian pulpits, and of Gordon's religion we would be glad from a bosom acquaintance with him in war and peace to give our testimony. In prayer and exhortation he has warmed the hearts of many an audience in camp and church. Now shall the character of these men be torn to pieces at the will of any who in prejudice, or passion, or for selfish ends, invent and circulate baseless suspicions? If the public are prepared to deal in that way with the citizens, no man is safe. Every good man is concerned in this issue. Every fair-minded man will put the right estimate on the worth and word of good men, and when the dust of the present passion has settled it will cover the skirts of those who stirred it up.

We welcome Gordon out of the political arena. We welcome him again to the work of the church, as a lay Christian man. We do not wish to ride with him any more through the fiery mist of minnie balls nor among the hail of shell, glad as we once were made by the exhilarations of red-hot battle, but we crave to hear his clarion tongue in exhortation and to join him in the old time prayer. We would take Colquitt also, and make him such as we are. We have known him in nursery and in civil life, looked up to him and loved him from early manhood, and in all vicissitudes have observed him coming out of trial unscathed; with a near intimacy have known his heart and life, and now are glad to see him escape from the turmoil of public service if it were best for the state. But good men and good laws are the requisites of society, and constitute the healthy life and vitality of a state. To put the character of such men at discount is to put a premium on vicious conduct. The sneer of the scorner at religious men in high places is only evidence of an anapathetic as well as of an irreligious heart. The issue now before attacks on state officials is to agree that the more wicked a citizen is the better he is qualified for public trusts. We cannot believe that the present prosperous condition of our people and its national reputation would be advanced by taking the backward step from its present forward strides in temperance, education and religion.

We have had our say.

A Touching Letter.

GENERAL GORDON'S FATHER APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

JACKSON COUNTY, ATA., May 22, 1880.—Editors Constitution: I see from a copy of your paper, which has been sent me by some friend, that my son, the Hon. John B. Gordon, has resigned his seat in the senate of the United States, and that much excitement prevails on account of it. I see some favorable and some condemnatory expressions concerning it. I think it, perhaps, not out of place for me, his father, to write you this short communication. My son has ever been dutiful, obedient and confiding. From his earliest youth to the present time he has taken delight in the joy of my life. I am now nearly eighty-five years of age—a few more days and I shall have passed away.

I would feel that my teachings and counsels would have been to little purpose if the slanders and falsehoods uttered against my son had any foundation in fact.

As I stated above, he has always been obedient and confiding. When he could reach my ear he has always consulted me before taking a momentous step.

He made me a visit in March last, and while here he said to me, "Pa, I am tired of public life. I crave the peace and quietude of my home and home affairs; besides, I can't save up any money out of my salary; and the idea of dying and leaving my family without a competency troubles me no little." He then went on to say that if he was out of the senate he could make a great deal more money and would have to spend a great deal less, and added that he had about concluded to resign, feeling that the public interests would not suffer thereby, and his private interests would be protected. I advised him to that course and urged him not to delay it, and instead of being surprised at his resignation now, I am fully surprised that it was not sooner. As to the insinuations that he was "bought out" or "bargained out," I pronounce it infamously and shamefully false, and my blood almost curdles, and my old limbs totter with indignation when I think of such charges being made against him. From his youth to his manhood he has been the embodiment of honor and truthfulness. In his boyhood he would never betray a friend, and at least once to my knowledge he suffered a severe punishment at school rather than betray a confidence of a schoolmate. Would he then now, in the zenith and glory of his manhood, betray the people in whose defense he has proven, on a thousand occasions, his readiness to die! Would he betray or sell for lucre that integrity and honor which is dearer to him than life itself! No! not no! Away with such infamous falsehoods. Let those who condemn his course put themselves in his place, and if served his people in war and in peace with undying devotion. He had on his hands a large and growing family, his state and people are now free and prosperous, and no longer require his service; his financial affairs and home matters demand his attention. The constitution and the laws of his country give him the right to retire. His salary is not sufficient to support his family and meet all his needs for money. He is not rich; after years of toil in his country's service, he comes out poorer than he went in. He is offered a position which will afford him rest and quiet and a competency. Georgia has other noble sons capable of filling his place in the senate. Where, then, is the crime of which he is guilty? What one of his accusers would not have acted as he did under similar circumstances?

With Governor Brown's appointment, I have nothing to do, and only feel interested in it as an old citizen of Georgia. I am satisfied of one fact, however, and that is that he has the brains to serve his state with great distinction, and that Governor Colquitt appointed him because he thought he was the best man for the place, and that Georgia's interests would not suffer in his hands. I voted for him for governor and judge many years ago. He certainly made a good judge and an excellent governor. I sincerely trust and believe that the state will serve his state as faithfully now. Truly yours,

Z. H. GORDON.

A Pointed Argument.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you let an old soldier—one who followed General Gordon to the surrender—say a word in his behalf?

In the first place, I do not admit the possibility of a suspicion lasting against General Gordon, but admitting such a thing as possible and that General Gordon had determined to "bargain or trade" for money, couldn't he have made a fortune easier by "bargaining and trading" in the senate where he was a leader, than by retiring to private life and giving up all official privilege and power? He had five years left him and in one session could have enriched himself, had he been willing to "bargain or trade!"

The Great Have Fallen!!

Ten days ago Governor Colquitt and Senator Gordon stood higher in the estimation of Georgians than any two men in the state. To-day the feeling is different. Wonder, sorrow and regret take the place of admiration and confidence. Ever since the unbecoming and ill-tempered remarks of the governor, as found in Sunday morning's CONSTITUTION, more of grief than anger is felt by the people. While some feel indignant a large majority believe that the two have been made the dupes of the artful and sagacious arch-political traitor, Joseph E. Brown, and feel sympathy for them. It is known that General Gordon was pressed for means to support his family and defray other expenses he had necessarily to incur. His honor would not allow him to accumulate debt which his salary was not sufficient to pay.

Joseph E. Brown has greatly desired the position of United States senator. Failing at the election of senator in 1806 he made effort, covertly, at the elections of 1876, but with the discouraging revelation that a Georgia legislature was not inclined to honor him with the position. No hope remained of his obtaining this coveted office by an election, and his wits were set to work for it in another way. He is possessed of immense wealth and its being obtained from the proceeds of the state's cotton shipped to Europe, has nothing to do with this case. He has it and a mighty lever it is, in connection with his extensive railroad influence, and places him in a condition to have General Gordon provided for without any bargain, sale, or a single word passing between them on the subject. He has influence with voters also, which may be exercised in favor of some gubernatorial candidate.

Governor Colquitt knows all these things, would like to serve another term, and wishes to promote the interest of General Gordon. If, as is suspected to be the case, General Gordon is offered the attorneyship of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at $10,000 a year and possibly the same office on the Western and Atlantic at $5,000, it will be seen that $15,000 per annum as to his retirement from the United States senate. It requires no direct bargain or sale, but it does involve a general understanding of the parties when the resignation of General Gordon, the office of attorney and retirement and the appointment of Brown are so intimately connected.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A Profound Sensation.

FORSYTH, May 25.—The resignation of General Gordon, and the appointment of Governor Brown in his place, created a profound sensation here. At least three-fourths of the people denounce in unmeasured terms the action of Governor Colquitt in the premises, whilst the remaining fourth are loud in their praise of Governor Brown. Those who are opposed to his selection say that there are a number of distinguished Georgians—Charles J. Jenkins, Herschel V. Johnson and others, who have given of their time and means at all times since the war to relieve the state from radical rule and oppression, while on the other hand Governor Brown was leaguing with the republican party—and was the author of their every interest. Others think that it will certainly create two parties of the white people, and that there will be opposing candidates for the legislature in nearly every county of the state on the issue of Brown and anti-Brown for United States senator.

A Different Opinion.

NEWNAN, GA., May 24th, 1880.—Editors Constitution: Your correspondent of the 21st inst., misses the mark, when he says the action of Governor Colquitt is already universally condemned in the most emphatic manner. He further says Governor Colquitt has weakened himself greatly in this county; his best friends are leaving him! Now, only those who are not nor never were his friends, give utterances to such expressions. The almost unanimous expression is that, Congress will have reason to be proud of their representation in the United States Senate; that no state can be more ably or faithfully represented than Georgia. Colquitt is not hurt. We may rest easy. He is safe in the affections of his friends in Coweta. CITIZEN.

In the State.

FOUL AND UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

Newnan Herald.

The resignation of Gen. Gordon and the appointment of Gov. Brown by Gov. Colquitt, has filled the air and the mouths of a certain class of politicians who congregate about the capitol in Atlanta, with foul and unfounded charges of a bargain and sale between Colquitt, Gordon and Brown, which are too absurd to be seriously entertained by men uninfluenced by passion or prejudice. The prime cause of all this uproar among the politicians is that too many of them want office—too many are out in the cold among the dry cattle—and they are as eager now, as in the days of Samson, to overwhelm the temple and pillars of the temple of justice upon Colquitt's head with the hope of crushing him, even at the risk of being overwhelmed themselves beneath the indignation of an incensed people. There is no evidence to sustain the charges of bargain and sale but the bare assertion of those who try to make capital, and as partisans testifying in their own interest and working for their own aggrandizement, their testimony is unconfirmed by disinterested patriots, and not be worth a copper in the humblest tribunal among the Utes or Fejees.

A CALM VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Savannah Morning News.

We have not deemed it necessary to give the proceedings of these meetings in full. The resolutions express the honest opinions of their authors, and are indicative of violent ebullition of feeling rather than of deliberate judgment, and we are inclined to believe that future developments and calm reflection will very materially modify the intensity of feeling which prompted such bitter denunciation. Governor Colquitt whose heroic patriotism has been so brilliantly displayed in the past, whose loyalty to the democratic party is unquestioned, and whose integrity as a man has never been successfully impeached. We have nothing to say in defense of the latter portion of Governor Brown's confederate record. Nor do we indorse his selection as General Gordon's successor, but with the light before us and in the present status of political affairs, on the eve of a great struggle which is to decide the question of white supremacy in the government, state and national, we do not think it either patriotic or prudent to revive the memories of the past, to foment feelings of discord and animosity in the party, and thus endanger democratic success in the approaching conflict.

THREE CONCLUSIONS.

Forsyth Advertiser.

We have briefly given the facts of the case and will give the conclusions which we have calmly arrived at. It is well to treat these questions arising from the action of the governor in a patriotism that should govern our conduct in all questions of public importance.

1. The character of General Gordon and Governor Colquitt forbid the thought that there was any "bargain" or "trade," and when they boldly announce that there was not the thought, nor hint of any return to be made to General Gordon for the surrender of his seat, no assurance is or comes doubly sure that there was none. In our opinion these two men are above the suspicion of the faintest taint of corruption.

2. We believe that Governor Colquitt thought that in appointing Joseph E. Brown senator he was securing the services of perhaps the most capable man in Georgia.

3. We believe Governor Brown will prove as capable for the place as any man from any state, and that if the people can forget the animosities of the past, they will be abundantly satisfied with him as senator, and his record will do a great deal of good work for Georgia and the whole country.

DELIBERATE OPINION.

Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

We notice fault has been found in some quarters with Governor Colquitt for appointing the Hon. Joseph E. Brown to senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of General Gordon. This we regret. There are some things in the past which were calculated at the time to depress Governor Brown in the estimation of the people of Georgia, but we are disposed to let them be buried in the sacred oblivion. Our democratic party has done some things which we are ready also to overlook and forget. One, more notorious than anything else, was the nomination of Horace Greeley for the presidency. We have neither time nor space to enter into a critical investigation of the matters referred to. Let us hesitate and consider before we speak too harshly of the appointment of Governor Brown. He is a good democrat, and we question whether the governor could have made a better appointment. For clearheadedness, power of judgment and capacity to represent the State in the senate, the governor could have selected no man superior to Governor Brown. It is our settled opinion that no state in the union will be ably represented in the senate of Georgia will be by Mr. Hill and Governor Brown. Let us be considerate and cautious. Perhaps in a short time we will all think:

She governor has made a good selection

WITH THE CONFIDENCE AND AFFECTIONS OF HIS PEOPLE.

Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

The resignation of his senatorial seat by General Gordon war almost universally received with surprise and regret. General Gordon so distinguished as a soldier and statesman, was a great favorite with the democrats, who have the most perfect confidence in his purity, fidelity and capacity, in every sphere in which it has been his fortune to be an actor in public life. In a private station he will still be equally honored and admired. The appeal of the governor for his reconsideration of his purpose to retire struck the chord of the public heart, but the senator had fully considered the matter and made up his mind. However much we may regret the step he has taken, we freely declare that we have no fault to find with him for taking it. He is the best judge of the reasons which influenced him, and we accord to him the right to do as he has done, acting as he no doubt has, after the fullest considerations of duty to his state and himself. All know that in the sphere of his usefulness he has been faithful to his section and faithful to the whole country. He retires with the confidence and affections of his people and the respect of his political opponents. It would be difficult to pick a flaw in all the acts of his public life, and it would be still more difficult to find anything to censure in his private life. He has done enough to give him an enviable fame, and we trust that henceforth he will have abundant reason to feel that his retirement from the senate was a wise and considerate act. We feel fully assured that in retiring to private life he has felt that he could do so without serious damage to his state and party, while he could very freely promote his private interests. No one, we trust, can censure him for it and all will rejoice to see whatever prosperity may be in store for the distinguished hero, the able statesman, the noble gentleman, General John B. Gordon.

Comment Elsewhere.

THE CAKE.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It may be remarked that Brown is serene and ready to take the cake.

AN INCORRUPTIBLE GOVERNOR.

Knoxville Dispatch.

Governor Colquitt is not the man, in our judgment, to embark in schemes of corruption. He is, perhaps, one of the most incorruptible governors Georgia has ever had. Whether the appointment is a judicious one is a question, judging from all that has been said on the subject; still it was doubtless an honest one on the part of Governor Colquitt.

THE LATEST MOVE.

Colonel Cole Jumps Into the Railroad Ring Again.

CHATTANOOGA, May 25.—Colonel E. W. Cole, late president of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad will in a few days take charge as general manager of the Memphis and Charleston, and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads with headquarters at Chattanooga.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Messrs. Edmund L. Lewis, Franklin B. Gowan and Stephen A. Walker have been appointed by Judge Blatchford, of the United States circuit court, for the eastern district of New York, receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading railway company and also of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company.

NEW YORK, May 25.—London specials say the effect of the announcement of the suspension of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad was much more general and disastrous than it naturally ought to have been; had the market been in a healthy condition. Philadelphia and Reading bonds, which was quoted at 84 on Friday, fell to 50, while the stock declined from 34 to 10. An idea of the consequence of this enormous fall, the failure is announced of a very respectable jobber, Mr. Troy-cross. The news of his failure has created the greatest sensation, inasmuch as he had been considered one of the wealthiest and most respectable dealers. There are rumors of other failures. It is acknowledged by the best of judges in such matters that the a merican railway credit has received a severe shock, and the failure is not likely to be soon forgotten.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—The coal firm of Owens & Sheaff, 114 South Fourth street, retail sale agents of the Philadelphia and Reading coal and iron company, temporarily suspended to-day.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT.

Particulars of the Central Railway Tragedy.

Macon Daily Herald.

A cool questioning among the officers and employes of the road reveals the following particulars which we were unable to give in our last issue. The train of fourteen cars, William O. Hill, conductor, left Macon on Friday night, at 7:30 o'clock, for Montgomery. It was drawn by the engine "Muckalee," John T. Wade engineer, Joseph Schaefer fireman, and Charles Taylor wood-passer. There were also on the train Mr. Madison Lane, and Pat Brown, colored, train hands. The night was dark and stormy, great and heavy rains having fallen, and care was exercised in running. Nothing unusual, however, occurred until the fatal trap was touched. Failing to meet the down train from Columbus at the schedule meeting point, the engineer waited the allotted half hour in Gordon, and again at the next station. Failing here to meet, the engineer endeavored to make the next station. He rounded a curve about eleven miles from Columbus and struck the trap before he knew it. At this point there was a culvert used only by water from rains, there being nothing more than a small branch in dry weather, and was known by several names, such as Spurlock creek, Rock creek, Shanty ga creek and Taylor creek. The heavy rains had swolen the little stream until the water washed away the earth from the culvert, leaving only the rail and "springs" which were unsupported. At half-past 2 o'clock, as the engine rolled upon this unsupported portion of the track it went crashing into the water below, taking with it eleven of the freight cars, which piled up right and left. As soon as the jar of the falling engine was felt, the colored train hand, Pat Brown, who was standing in the door of the cab car, jumped out. He fell upon a pile of iron on the side of the road and sustained severe injuries about the hips. Conductor Hill did not have time to jump before his car was at a stand still.

Taking his lantern he went at once to the creek and there saw the terrible wreck. He hired a negro who lived in the country some distance from the road, to go to Geneva, eighteen miles away, with a telegram for Columbus to stop the coming train. The wires were down between there and Macon and the news was flashed here by way of Atlanta.

Mr. Dan Guzel, as soon as the information reached him, selected the coolest men in the shops to break the news to the dependence to the families of the unfortunates. Then Captain Royal, Piem Geeslin, with other officials, together with Mr. William Taylor and Mr. Z B. Wade, boarded a special train and went hurrying to the scene, gathering up along the line of the road every negro who could be induced to go. About 4 o'clock they reached the creek and beheld what would melt the strongest heart. They went immediately to work and the first body recovered was that of Mr. Wade. In the fall of the engine he had been thrown out of the window and was found lying on his face alongside of the track, his back and left arm broken, and a terrible hole in his forehead. His schedule and memorandum book was found with him, but his watch was missing. It is supposed that it is in his vest pocket, which was placed in the box under the seat.

Mr. Joseph Sheiter was next found, his arms thrust between the spokes of one of the driving wheels. He was evidently thrown under the seat. His neck, as well as both arms and legs, were broken. His face and head were terribly bruised.

Mr. Charles Taylor was found beneath the debris, frightfully mangled about the body. Mr. Lane was also fearfully injured, and in every case death must have been instantaneous.

Expelled From the Party.

LONDON, May 25.—A Berlin dispatch says the organ of the German social democrats published at Zurich, contains a declaration of the party leaders excluding Herr Hasselmann, socialist deputy, from the social democratic party in consequence of Hasselmann having expressed regret in the reichstag that in Germany the socialists did not identify themselves with the nihilists, which declaration has severely injured the party interests.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

HOW CARLL CAME TO BE CAGED.

A Brutal Murder by Boys in New Jersey—Murdered by His Roommate—The Lockhaven Horror—A Brakeman Cut to Pieces Near Nashville.

NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J., May 25.—Peter alias "Mickey" Kane, Clarence Campbell and Johnny Clark, all under twenty years of age, are to be tried in the court of oyer and terminer for murdering Melancthon Washer, of Sparta, on February 16, which convenes here Monday. Kane became involved in a quarrel with David Washer, of Lafayette, N. J., over the possession of a woman of ill-repute named Sneyer, and finally Washer knocked Kane down. The boy went away vowing vengeance and Washer went home. Kane obtained the assistance of Clark and Campbell, and the three prepared to waylay Washer and give him a thorough beating. Melancthon Washer, of Sparta, N. J., a cousin of David Washer, chanced to walk down the street, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Coursen, of this place, and mistaking Melancthon for David Washer, one of the boys stepped up stealthily behind him and dealt him a blow on the head with a stone, fracturing his skull and killing him almost instantly. Kane claimed that Campbell struck the blow, while Campbell says that Kane is the guilty party. Both, however, state that Clark is innocent of any participation in the crime. The boys have been assigned good counsel by Judge Magee. Louis Cochran, Esq., prosecutor of the pleas of Sussex county, will appear for the state. The prosecution will be for murder in the first degree, and the trials will doubtless be lengthy.

NEW YORK, May 25.—About a year ago S. C. Carll was introduced to the bank of the metropolis by his brother, G. E. Carll, formerly treasurer of the Queen's company, who had long been a depositor in the bank. With such an introduction the bank allowed him to open an account. Later on he applied for some loans upon government bonds, which were made. These were gradually increased, the collateral offered in each instance being government bonds of different issues, until the sum of $40,000 was reached. At this point, although there was nothing in the transaction to stimulate inquiry, all the transfers having been duly executed and acknowledged before the proper officers at the sub-treasury in this city, yet from abundant caution, application was made to the treasury department in Washington to verify the genuineness of the collaterals, all of which were in this form of bonds registered in Carll's name. These inquiries ultimately disclosed the fact that although the bonds were genuine issues, yet they were the bonds from which the names of the real owns had been most skillfully erased and Carll's name substituted. Carll is in jail.

NASHVILLE, May 25.—Joe Daniels, a brakeman of Conductor Gamble's freight train, on the Chattanooga railroad, met with a horrible death on Cumberland mountain, Sunday night. Just as the train moved out of the tunnel three cars broke loose. It is supposed that the sudden rebound was so great that Daniel's who was the rear breakman, was thrown forward upon the track. The three rear cars ran over him, and must have killed him instantly. The second section, comprising a mogul engine, and twenty-four cars, next passed over his body. Then came still another train, and passed over that mountain by the pusher engine. This, too, ran over the already mangled body and tore it to pieces. The remains were nothing but the mere fragmentary portions of the man. His head was never found. His tongue was also discovered on the frame work of one of the engines. The clothing had been torn into shreds. The pieces of the body were picked up, placed in a box and forwarded to Daniel's parents at Sparta. Tenn. Thirty dollars, which he had on his person, was found on the track, together with a quantity of silver change.

CHICAGO, May 25.—It is learned that, Friday night, Charles Hoch locked out his room mate, August Pfielbauer, from their room in the Pickin house, at Aurora. Pfielbauer returned to the brewery, where both were employed, obtained a key to the room and entering, brutally beat Hoch, kicking him on the stomach, breaking his ribs and otherwise mangling him. He died soon after. Pfielbauer fled, and officers are in pursuit.

LOCKHAVEN, May 25.—George Wagner, a carpenter, has been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer and robber of Mrs. Mary Friedel, then setting fire to her house.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 25.—James French, of Washington, D. C., an employe of the American Union telegraph company was fatally injured on the Richmond railroad to-day, his head being jammed against the timbers of a bridge.

MITCHELL, DAKOTA, May 25.—A cyclone passed through this place this evening, doing much damage. Many buildings were blown down in the village, and most of the farm buildings near town were blown to pieces. Two men were killed and four badly wounded.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PIQUA, OHIO, May 25.—This morning a barrel of gasoline exploded in the cellar of the residence of Mrs. Dr. Jones. The house immediately caught fire, and two boys, aged ten and fourteen, perished. Miss Kate Rowland and Fred Amendt were severely, but not fatally burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—A Santa Cruz dispatch reports by accident, on the South Pacific coast railroad, at Big Trees, thirteen persons killed, and others will die. There are over forty wounded. The train was a local train, with passengers bound for a rifle picnic. It consisted of three open cars, with railings around them, and temporary seats, each car holding about 125 persons. Just after passing tunnel No. 7, the first two cars jumped the track, throwing their passengers forward in a heap upon the ground, crushing and partially maiming over them. The passengers in the third car were not hurt. All the hotels in Santa Cruz have been turned into hospitals to accommodate the wounded who are now there or en route.

LONDON, May 25.—A Berlin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says Germany has withdrawn her objections to a conference of the representatives of the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty, but stipulates that a definite programme shall be framed before the conference is called. The powers are now agreed that if the use of force shall become necessary in Turkey all the powers shall combine for common action. The last part of the above dispatch is probably untrue.

LONDON, May 25.—A Berlin dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Prussian ministry has made known that it does not intend to withdraw the clerical bill now before the Ertsatin diet because of the altered attitude of the Vatican."

LONDON, May 25.—A Reuter telegram from Berlin says: "Intelligence has been received here from Paris to the effect that France has proposed that the international commission, which was to deal with the rectification of the Greek frontier, be abandoned, and instead that a supplementary conference of the powers meet immediately to settle the question; also, that England and some of the other powers have already assented to this proposal and that the assent of the remainder is confidently expected.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The imperial bank of Russia announces an issue of four per cent. consolidated Russian railway obligations to the nominal amount of fifty million silver roubles.

AUSTRIA.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, May 25.—The Standard's Vienna correspondent says: "A most painful sensation has been caused here by the sudden insanity of one of Austria's highest dignitaries, Prince William of Monteneuovo. Pecuniary trouble is the cause of his misfortune."

Heavy Rains.

PETERSBURG, VA., May 25.—During the past two days this section of the State has been visited by the heaviest rains that have fallen for many months, bringing great relief to growing crops, especially corn and oats which were greatly damaged by protracted drought. All farming has been greatly retarded by drought, and in many instances farmers, in order to keep plants alive, have been compelled to water them with spring water.

SO MUCH SILVER

THAT SHERMAN GROWS FEARFUL.

The Alternated Candidate From Ohio Wants the Coinage of Silver Stopped Because There is no Place to Store It—A Lively Day in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A letter from Secretary Sherman was laid before the house of representatives Saturday, calling attention to an inclosed communication from the assistant treasurer in New York city, in which the latter says: "After a personal inspection of our silver vault, I am satisfied that the additional amount we can safely receive will not exceed $10,000,000, making with what we now have on hand say $28,000,000. Though this is much less than the nominal capacity of the vault, there are two objections to filling up all the available space: First, the lateral pressure (which cannot be prevented by the most careful stowing) would force out the lattice-work partition and precipitate the whole mass of coin into the passageway or the adjoining compartment if empty; second, it would not be possible to make a count of the coin with even approximate correctness without handling nearly every bag. How much time and expense this would involve may be judged from the fact that the present stock of silver weighs over five hundred tons." After describing the present system of stowage Mr. Hillhouse continues: "If we adhere to this plan it will limit the silver we can receive to an amount much less than was anticipated when the vault was constructed, but it is the only one consistent with safety and convenience. I take the liberty of calling your attention to the matter, as there seems to be no disposition in congress to stop the further coinage of silver. If it is to go on at the rate of two million dollars a month, the question of how we are to dispose of it with our present facilities will soon be a pressing one."

The president sent to the senate to-day the nominations of the following postmasters: Robert Ray, Jr., Monroe, La.; John Baptist, West Point, Ga.

William S. King, of Minnesota, was examined before the Donnelly-Finley investigating committee. He acknowledged that he was in this city, March 4, the date of the anonymous letter to Representative Springer and also on April 1, the day on which the committee took final action in the Donnelly-Washburn case, but emphatically denied having written the anonymous letter and declared that he knew nothing whatever of its authorship. The committee decided to allow experts to be called by Finley; two by the other side, which is supposed to be in Springer's interest, and three by the minority of the committee. A communication from Mr. Springer was laid before the committee in secret session to-eay.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

The senate committee on appropriations to-day decided to report back the agricultural appropriation bill with an amendment providing for $15,000 to purchase machinery, etc., for experiments in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum corn stalks and and other sugar producing plants.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Mr. Withers moved to postpone all prior orders and proceed to consider the pension cases on the calendar.

Mr. Bayard stated that last night he had moved to take up a bill of great public importance (the supervisors bill), which he was unwilling to have displaced by any other business.

The president pro tem. stated that Mr. Bayard's motion would come up as unfinished business at half past one.

Mr. Edmunds hoped the chair would not be too hasty in making the decision. The motion to take up the bill fell with the adjournment and should have been renewed.

The president pro tem. hoped Mr. Edmunds would point to his authority.

Mr. Edmunds said he had a good many witnesses, and would have them sworn in if necessary.

Mr. Withers's motion was agreed to.

The president pro tem laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of war, demanding the sale of the site and buildings of the old military post of Savannah, known as Oglethorpe barracks.

Mr. Jones, of Florida, from the committee on public lands reported favorably the house bill to confirm certain entries and warrant locations in the Palatka military reservation of Florida. Placed on the calander.

After the passage of a number of pension bills, Mr. Windom, from the appropriations committee, reported the agricultural appropriation bill, and it was placed on the calendar.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Hoar renewed the motion of Mr. Bayard.

The senate took up the supervisors bill which provides that supervisors of election shall be appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, and shall hold office two years.

Mr. Bayard proposed to change the date on which the terms of supervisors now in office should expire from May 1, to July 1. He also agreed to amend the bill so as to recognize the president's right to appoint new supervisors during the recess of the senate. Mr. Bayard explained the bill and in reply to the questions and criticisms of Mr. Hoar said it was not intended to affect the terms of the supervisors in any way, but to regulate their tenure of office. Many of them already had their places since 1871 and there was no provision for their removal for cause. Their office could be vacated only by death or resignation. Mr. Bayard thought this was opposed to the old practice of the government.

Mr. Conkling spoke in opposition to the bill and declared that it was one more link in the chain of legislation intended to nullify the laws guaranteeing free elections.

Mr. McDonald supported the bill, and said he did not believe federal interposition in elections was beneficial to the constitution. Since, however, the democrats could not repeal the election laws, they proposed to take the teeth out of the federal election machinery and render it harmless as possible.

Mr. Teller opposed the bill, and referred to carelessness in various parts of the south as proof that federal election officers were needed.

While he was speaking of the use of tissue ballots at the south, Mr. Hampton handed him a tissue ballot and asked him to read it.

Mr. Teller said it purported to be a republican tissue ballot; and he thereupon went into his history of the election in Charleston, asserting that the republicans used the tissue ballots in a legitimate manner to prevent the democrats from distinguishing them from their own tissue ballots and throwing them out.

Mr. Hampton remarked that the present representative from that county was elected by ten thousand majority. Mr. Teller had said 3,000 democratic tissue ballots were cast. Even allowing the 3,000, he still had five thousand majority.

Mr. Thurman moved to amend the bill by providing that no person who has held or who now holds the office of supervisor of elections shall be reappointed. He said he knew some supervisors of election who had been bad men, and he did not intend they should ever be reappointed.

Mr. Hoar said this bill was part of a scheme to destroy the liberties of the people by a sort of dry rot. The government was not to be overthrown by violence but by corruption of the ballot box.

Mr. Hampton said Mr. Hoar might instruct Massachusetts in her duty under the constitution before he condemned other states. That state disfranchised 126,000 men under the educational qualification, yet she kept her full popular representation in congress in violation of the constitution.

In further remarks he said Mr. Hoar had fallen into a mistake very common at the north, that where the colored people make up a majority of the population there must be a republican majority. No greater mistake could be made. He ventured to say that there were tens of thousands of colored men in his own state who were as earnest democrats as he was. He believed he could go into his state and be elected by the negro votes alone. The negroes realized that they were better off under democratic rule than republican. He had been in the canvass against Chamberlain, by ten votes, and he had told them then that if they were in Massachusetts, where Chamberlain came from they might be as good citizens as any one, but unless they could read and write they could not vote.

An animated running debate followed, in which Messrs. Hampton, Butler, Hoar and Teller took the principal part and which turned upon the evidence taken before the Wallace committee and the interpretation of it in various ways. A long desultory running debate was then brought on by the assertion of Mr. Teller that the democrats were afraid to discuss certain questions, and dared not open their mouths about them.

Mr. Voorhees challenged the republicans to name such a question, and a sharp colloquy followed between Voorhees, Conkling and Edmunds, the two first named senators attacking one another's record with some bitterness. At 6:10, without action on the bill, the senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The house met at 10 o'clock this morning. The intervening hour up to 11 o'clock belonging technically to Monday's session, that hour was spent in the consideration of the sundry civil bill, all items for public buildings being disposed of as reported, and all amendments for new buildings being ruled out on points of order.

At 11 o'clock the session of yesterday terminated and that of to-day began. The house dispensed with the morning hour and continued in committee of the whole in consideration of the sundry civil bill.

Amendments were adopted providing for lights at the mouth of the Amite river, Louisiana, and for an increase of $25,000 in the appropriation for coast and geological survey. The appropriation to provide an increase to the storage room for government coin was stricken out. A long discussion followed upon the motion to amend the bill by increasing the appropriation for the national board of health. But without coming to a vote the house took a recess. The evening session to be for the consideration of the steamboat bill.

The House spent evening session in consideration of the steamboat bill, but without disposing of it. At 10 o'clock adjourned.

THE SPORTS OF THE DAY.

The Great Events of the Baltimore Turf.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The spring meeting of the Maryland jockey society opened auspiciously to-day with fine weather, good track and a large attendance.

The first race was a three-quarter mile dash for maidens of all ages and had seven starters. The field was the favorite at 25 to 11 for Glengarife and 9 for Nellie D. Nellie D. finished winner two lengths ahead of Utillita, second, who was one length ahead of Glengarife, third. Time, 1:18¾.

The second race was for the Chesapeake stakes for three-year-old fillies, one mile and a quarter, six starters. Lorillard's entry, Queen's Own and Rosalie sold for fifty in the pools to forty in the field. Queen's Own was the first away, but before reaching the stand Emily F. went to the front. At the quarter pole she was a length ahead, Cinderilla second and Rosalie third. At the half-mile pole Emily F. was only a neck ahead of Cinderilla, but increased her lead to six lengths at the three-forty pole. Down the stretch Rosalie and Queen's Own ran up, but Emily F. finished, winner by five lengths, Rosalie 2d, Queen's Own, third. The Vanzhall filly, fourth. Cinderilla last. Time was 2:18¼.

The third race was dash for all ages; had eight starters, with Glemore the favorite, at 110 to 60, for Peter Hynes. In the start Boardman was first in way with Baby 2d. At a quarter Boardman was first with Wenter second, Glemore 3d. Just after passing the half-mile pole, Glemore made a burst of speed and went to the front, and at the three-quarter pole Werter was 2d, Scotili Glemore finished easy, winner six lengths ahead of Scotilla, second; Wener third, Speculation fourth, Boardman fifth. Time: 2:15¼.

The fourth race was a handicap, one mile and one eighth, for all ages, and had nine starters. In the pools Checkmate sold for forty to fifty for the field. The start was good. Eunice was first off, Virginius second, and they were together. On the upper turn Checkmate went to the front and had the lead at the quarter pole. At the half mile pole Checkmate still led, with Virginius second, Katie Farrell third, and Orlon fourth. Checkmate finished winner two lengths ahead, Virginius second, Hattie F third, Virgillian fourth, Gabriel fifth, Oriole sixth, Eunice seventh, Round Dance eighth, Dawn last. Time 1:59½.

The fifth race, mile heats, for all ages, had three starters—Edgar A., Ingomar and Governor Hampton, who made a good start for the first heat in the order named. At the upper turn Ingomar went to the front and held his advantage to the three quarter pole, when Edgar A. moved up and finished winner of the heat one length ahead of Ingomar, who was four lengths ahead of Governor Hampton. Time, 1:48½. In the second heat, Governor Hampton was the first off, but at the turn Ingomar went to the front, and Edwin A. to the second place. On the lower turn Edwin A. went to the front and Governor Hampton took his place, Ingomar falling three lengths behind. At the three-quarter pole Edward A. led Governor Hampton half a length, but the latter passed him on the home stretch, under lash, and won the heat by a nose. Time, 1:47½. Governor Hampton led off in the start for the third heat, but Edwin A. soon captured him and took the advantage to the finish, winning by three lengths. Time, 1:50½.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LOUISVILLE, May 25.—The following are summaries of the events of the seventh and last day of the meeting:

First race, match race, five-eighths of a mile—Bonnie Belle first, Ascender second. Time 1:05½.

Second race, association purse, three-

The Constitution.

Entered as second-class matter, at the Atlanta Post-Office, December 11, 1879.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 26, 1880.

It is to be hoped that the democrats are not going to commit the grave error of supposing that Grant will be an easy candidate to beat. The republican party will be practically solid in favor of a third term, and the capitalists of the north will lean to Grant as the embodiment of those peculiar methods that will weather a tumult of no kind. If Grant will have a renominated, the democrats will be confronted by a very serious opponent in front of them.

CHARACTER seems to be no safe-guard against the vilest insinuations and slanders that irresponsible persons can utter. General Clement A. Evans is right when he says that no man is safe, if Colquitt and Gordon are to be struck down by the unfounded assumptions of those who are unscrupulous in their attacks upon private character and personal worth. It is time for public sentiment to revoke the license of slander.

GENERAL JOHN MCDONALD, the active partner of the Grant administration in the whisky ring frauds, and who was sent to the penitentiary for his complicity therein, vows that he will let out all the facts in connection with those frauds in case Grant is nominated at Chicago. He says he went to jail to save Grant, and he proposes to tell all he knows if his old partner becomes a candidate again. If this is McDonald's intention, he might as well prepare to unload.

WE are not opposed to Mr. Tilden, but the question arises, how can he afford to go before the Cincinnati convention with the knowledge that his nomination will lose the state of New York to the democrats? This is a question not only for Mr. Tilden but for the democratic party to consider. It has been demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mr. Tilden cannot carry New York in the face of the opposition which John Kelly controls. However unfortunate this may be for both Mr. Tilden and the party, it is the fact, and nothing in the shape of argument can alter it. It is an important fact and one that should have due weight with every delegate who goes to Cincinnati. We do not say that it should be made the occasion of slaughtering Mr. Tilden, but it is a fact to be considered should his claims upon the party be made a matter of discussion.

A Comrade's Testimony.

We wish that every Georgian could read to-day the just and eloquent editorial written by General Clement A. Evans in the Christian Advocate of this week and published elsewhere in to-day's CONSTITUTION!

If these words of truth and sincerity could find their way into every home in this old commonwealth to-day, before the sun had set they would dispel every vestige of the cloud of abuse and slander that has been conjured up against Gordon and Colquitt. How temperate and honest, and convincing these simple, straightforward words sound when contrasted with the violent, intemperate and wanton assaults made by word-mongers and politicians!

Let the people contrast the lofty, gentle, brave character of General Evans, who stands up for the honor of these men against the bulk of their assailants. Let them estimate the worth of this testimony, coming from the lips of one who has known them, who has ridden with them through the desolating waste of battle and walked with them through the paths of citizenship, as against the utterances of men who have known them but casually.

The words of this brave Christian gentleman—who would die at the stake rather than condone a crime or stand as apologist for any questionable conduct—will carry conviction wherever they are read!

And mark what we say! These indignant sentences are but the first notes of a grand chorus of indignation that will swell through the length and breadth of this state as soon as the people are fully awakened and their voice can be heard!

The Vital Issue.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, still insists that the Savannah, Florida and Western railway managers have "conclusively" shown that under the rates of the commission that corporation cannot meet the interest on its bonds by $40,000. When and how has it bee "conclusively" shown? And in what shape must a showing be to be "conclusive?" Our contemporary assured us the other day, on what it was pleased to term unquestioned authority, that the road was not charging lower rates on freight to points on the Brunswick and Albany railroad; whereupon we took the pains to prove that unless the general freight agent of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway is playing a curious and utterly foolish prank, the unquestioned authority quoted by the News is no authority at all. Why should the general freight agent of that road attempt to deceive the managers of the Brunswick and Albany by furnishing them with a schedule of rates between Savannah and Waycross, if there was no intention of putting those rates in operation? We would be glad if our Savannah contemporary would lead its "unquestioned" authority in front of the public. The truth is, the Savannah, Florida and Western railway is to-day carrying freight at rates from thirty to sixty per centum less than the rates allowed by the commission; and if this is not the truth, then the freight agent of that road has deceived the managers of the Brunswick and Albany road. The News now insists that the rates of the commission would prevent the Savannah, Florida and Western railway from meeting the interest on its bonds by $40,000, and it announces, furthermore, that this has been "conclusively" shown. We trust our contemporary will not deem it an impertinent question if we ask when, where and how has this been conclusively shown. We are earnest seekers after information. Has it really been conclusively shown, or is it only one of several reckless assertions recently made by the managers of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway.

The News, however, waives all this and says truly that the vital point at issue is the principle which underlies the law creating the commission. The principle underlying the law is the right of the people to regulate the rates charged by the corporations—the right of the state to say that the railroads shall be as amenable to the law as the people of the commonwealth. This is not only a vital issue in Georgia but in every state in the Union, and it involves the most serious question of the times. Upon that issue we have some views for the consideration of the News, which we will present from time to time.

The Atlantic Monthly.

In the current number of the Atlantic Monthly, Aldrich's poem, "Tragedy," takes the lead. We must confess that expected literary interest in the chapters which make up the installment, fairly glow with what appears to be the new enthusiasm of the author, and some of the touches of humor are exquisite and delightful—particularly when Mr. Aldrich tenderly and Margaret to fall into each other's arms without so much as a quiver of the eye-lids. Mr. Edward Atkinson has a very thoughtful essay on "The Unlearned Professions," in which he makes the startling and unexpected confession that the last six crops of cotton—worth three billion dollars in gold—has brought about specie payments, paid the foreign debt and turned the tide of gold this way. We judge from this that Mr. Atkinson is not in the pay of the politicians, wherefore he may expect to be attacked in the most ferociously uncompromising manner by the organs. There is a plausible theory in circulation, originating in one of the "bureaus," that Mr. Sherman brought about specie payments, and that he is now reaching down into his pantaloons pocket and paying the national debt at the rate of a million dollars a month. Mr. Henry C. Angell, the new humorist of the Boswellian order, gives us a third installment of the amusing "Records of W. "M. Hunt." We may say without exaggeration that no such peculiarly flavored literature has ever before been seen in serious shape in this country. Mr. Howells's serial "The Undiscovered Country," moves toward the conclusion, and these later chapters are full of the quaint delicacy of interpretation which is the distinguishing feature of Mr. Howells's genius. Mr. Longfellow contributes a poem entitled "A Poet "and his Songs," the only poem, by the way, that he has written in several years. An anonymous article deals glibly, but with tolerable fairness, with "The Political "Attitude of the South." As it is manifestly from the pen of some one who knows nothing at all in regard to the political attitude of the south it is a very creditable essay indeed. In an article embodying brief reviews of a number of recent volumes of verse, the editor alludes to the fact that in Mr. Burn's book, "All Quiet Along "the Potomac," is pre-eminent for its merit as compared with the accompanying efforts of the lady. This is not at all singular, since it is now pretty well settled that Mrs. Beers was not the author of that lyric. She sent it to Harper's Weekly and she embodied it in her volume of verse, but she steadily refused to make any definite claim to the piece over her own signature. There are men now living in Georgia who saw that poem in manuscript months before it appeared in Harper's Weekly, and who know that it was written by the late Thaddeus Oliver. This being the case, it is not unnatural that the other verses in Mrs. Beers's book should strike the editor of the Atlantic as somewhat tame and feeble by comparison. Mark Twain has a preposterous piece of "humor" entitled "A Telephonic Conversation," which falls little short of absolute flatness. The truth is, Mr. Twain's peculiar humor seems to be as sincerely out of date as that of the Danbury News man, and it is altogether out of place in a magazine. If these humorists would run to Mr. Emerson for information he would tell them that incongruity is sometimes charged with other elements than the comic. Nevertheless, the June number of the Atlantic is a good one, and has other readable articles besides those we have named.

As a matter of course, such men as Mr. Randall would be glad to have the democrats adjourn without reforming a single item of the tariff list, but, in such an event, what reply will be made when the people of the west and northwest point to the deliberate lie in the St. Louis platform and inquire if the Cincinnati platform is also a deception? As singular as it may seem, a reduction of the tariff is quite as important to the people of those sections as the third term issue.

SHERMAN and Blaine are still carrying states by proxy. They make an excellent pair of fenders for the Grant boom.

EDITOR MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, is by no means satisfied with the result of the Illinois convention. It is with a feeling akin to gladsomeness we announce that this is no fault of ours. If Editor Medill had pursued our advice he would have gone to the Illinois convention in person. We do not browse in the same political pasture with Editor Medill. On the contrary, quite not. Indeed, much otherwise. In fact, far from it. But we are in favor of almost any policy that will produce Editor Medill's customary quantity of mental contentment—that will secure his usual amount of psychological repose; and this is why we insisted at the very outset that Editor Medill owed it to himself to engage board at Springfield during Logan's occupancy of the town.

BROOKLYN yawns for Colonel Ingersoll.

SINCE the average St. Louis editor has manifested a heartfelt desire to pummel his adversary, Colonel John Cockerill, of the Post-Dispatch, is not as violent in his language as heretofore. His style has become more poetical, as it were.

THE health of a city rarely ever attracts attention until it becomes unhealthy. The authorities of Atlanta should reflect over this matter.

IT is remarked of Plutarch that he had more Lives than a tortoise-shell thomas cat; but Plutarch never held open air meetings in the back-yard, nor did he ever organize a caucus on the wood-shed. On the contrary, Plutarch was a good democrat and a peace-loving citizen. He may have died in Ohio, but he never lived there.

ONLY congressmen who stick to their desks know what plaster of pair is.

THE Ohio papers are inclined to speak with some reserve of the Theodore Thomas concerts until it is discovered what political effect they are likely to have. Such caution as this is to be applauded.

MR. HAYES's civil service order worked splendidly. Raum presided over the Illinois convention, and revenue officials all over the south have secured an opportunity to vote for Grant as Sherman men in the Chicago convention. All this must be very humiliating to a sensitive man like Mr. Hayes. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, the revenue department might have spared Mr. Hayes's feelings. But let us not dwell upon the sad details of these occurrences.

Now that the question of a third term has been definitely settled, so far as republicanism can settle it, to what part of the political vineyard do the independent papers propose to turn their attention?

THE New York Herald carries its enterprise into everything. Instead of quietly eating crow as other journals are in the habit of doing, the Herald quietly gapes and gulps its Cæsar. This is cannibalism pure and simple.

POLITICAL NEWS.

CAPTAIN HENRY JACKSON, it is said, will positively decline to make the race for attorney-general.

IT is settled that Mr. F. P. Rice will be a candidate for the legislature in Fulton. This means that he will be elected.

GENERAL W. T. WOFFORD sent to Governor Colquitt a dispatch as soon as he heard of Gordon's resignation, urging the governor to appoint Governor Brown to the vacancy.

IN GENERAL.

—Paris the w[illegible] lay going out of fashion.

—The silk parasols for Fifth Avenue drawing room carriages cost $100.

—At one of the summer parties this week port wine is said to be fifty years old was served sparingly.

—When a Burlington girl can look up to a fellow with a cunning glance and say: "Now drat your pelt, you're giving me taffy," she is considered a belle.

—A Nebraska monument to a horse thief is simple a stake at the head of a grave and a skirt reading: "It would have been cheaper for him to go afoot."

—They are digging for Captain Kidd's gold back of Absecom beach. The most remarkable thing about the captain's gold is that it is just as easy to hunt for it in one place as another.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Lack-a-day, lack-a-day, lack,
Mabel has sat on a tack;
Her brown-eyed beau
Never will know
What ails her, until she comes back.
—Walt Whitman.

—Rumor has it that "Pinafore" has been done into Chinese. Perhaps it runs in this way: "Me nebie nebie thick tide on ping pong pond." "Wassee nebie?" "Only lill one thime, some thime."

—"Did you know," said a cunning Gentile to a Jew, "that they hang Jews and jacks-ses together in Portland?" "Indeed," retorted Solomon: "Den it ish vell dat you and I ish no dere."

—It is said Louise Searle and Harry Hunter, of the Evangeline troupe, will marry each other. The Lone Fisherman has been fishing a long time for something handsome.

—"My dear," said an anxious matron to her daughter, "it is very wrong for young people to be throwing kisses at each other." "Why so mamma? I'm sure they don't hurt, even if they do hit."

—A doctor has discovered that chewing gum is made of myro-spermum taluefernum. We were posted on the taluefernum, but the myrospermum staggers us. Perhaps this discovery will account for the wide-open-um condition of the Packer institute girl's topandbottowjawnum.

—A Brooklyn man appeals to the law to protect him from his wife, who beats him with a strap with a buckle on it. Let us hope that there will be a compromise. For instance, let the buckle be taken off.—Elmira Free Press.

—The window in a dentist's office came down and caught a cat by the tail while he was out, and fourteen people who would have waited for his return, on going up the stairs and hearing the cat's voice, decided to go home and stand the pain of the toothache.—Boston Post.

—Education accomplishes many marvels nowadays, not the least marvelous of which may be cited the programme of Vassar college to transform forty-six sweet girl graduates into bachelors of arts a month hence. Doubtless bachelors with hearts will suffer in consequence.

—He had one son hung, another at San Quentin. His wife had eloped with a chromo peddler and his daughter was a waiter girl in a dive. "Have you any family?" he was asked by a fellow passenger. "None to speak of," was the prompt retort.—Quarterly Review.

—A flower has been found in northern Mexico that has a perfume like that of whisky, and when a lot of prospectors from California got into a field where it grew, they were just wild with excitement until they found where the odor came from.

—You have doubtless noticed again and again with what resignation and delight some good Christians can sit in a circus for three or four hours; but let the parson preach more than forty minutes on a Sunday and you will see a general twitching and restlessness all over the congregation. Why is this? Can you tell?

—A boy ten years of age, who has an eager love of music, was permitted to attend the grand opera not long ago. When his mother asked him what he thought of the performance, he said: "It was the foolishest thing I ever saw; but it was about the best music I ever heard." Thus spoke an honest critic, and not a bad one.

—On the last day of this month the millers hold at Cincinnati their international exhibition, which will be continued through June. A large party of foreign exhibitors are on their way to this country, and much European mill machinery is expected. During the course of the exhibition a grain congress, composed of buyers, sellers and carriers of grain, will be held.

—A Sacramento girl was guilty of a mean trick the other other day, the relation of which will cause the blood of every mother in the land to curdle with horror. She eloped with her objectionable lover the same day her mother was enamueled; and, as the latter was compelled to remain shut up three days or else crack all over, the couple managed to get away without pursuit.—San Francisco Post.

—Hon. Francis Miles Finch, just appointed by Governor Cornell to the temporary post of associate justice of the New York court of appeals, is said to be more of a poet than a jurist. His poems, 'Nathan Hale" and "The Blue and the Gray," have won for him a wide recognition among the younger American bards. Among his convivial verses a wide celebrity attaches to a smoking song to the tune of "Sparkling and Bright."

—The parsimony of some people who attend church, but contribute little to the support of the gospel, has been frequently caricatured. A minister the other day in asking for a collection, told his congregation that many a man, while apparently singing with all his might the lines—

Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were a present far too small,

was at the same time diligently engaged with one hand in his pocket scraping the edge of a three-cent piece to make sure that it was not a dime. It is fortunate that all men do not do so.

The Third Term Business.

Cincinnati Enquirer, plausible dem.

The wild opposition to Grant in the republican party is talking about a bolt. Conkling, Cameron and Logan have gone too far to take alarm.

New York Tribune, Blaine rep.

Audible murmurs of a swift-coming reaction against the third-term forcing scheme are already in the air and, unless all indications are misleading, there will be a quaking of things before this week is out.

Cincinnati Gazette, Sherman rep.

As between Grant and Blaine, Grant is always to be preferred to Blaine. The latter is much more to be feared than a third term in the event of an election; besides, as a candidate before the people, the weight would become heavier every day from the opening to the closing of the polls.

Philadelphia Times, Ind. rep.

The defeat of Grant at Chicago is not remotely possible, but it must be accomplished by some agency or strategy not now apparent to the intelligent observer. Its leaders have all the appliances necessary to hold their own men and to gather all the doubtful from every adverse line, and they seem to hold the absolute control of the convention in their own hands.

Charleston News and Courier, dem.

There is little doubt that General Grant will be the republican candidate, nominated with enthusiasm, and most likely by acclamation, on the first ballot. This puts the nomination of Tilden out of the question. Even his warmest friends know that the south will not be "solid," for the democratic candidate, if the opposing nominees are Tilden and Grant.

New York Times, Grant rep.

The combination of interests which, from various motives, have been brought together for the defeat of Grant's nomination reached the high water-mark in the Illinois convention, but failed to overbear the solid bulwark of a nation's preference. We look to see it subside now. There is every reason to believe that when the convention meets, ten days hence, General Grant will develop a strength of which conjectural tables of the preferences of delegates give no accurate indication.

Washington Post, dem.

This prospective republican blunder, however, brings a resultant Democratic danger in the train. Grant nominated and the chances of success in November shape themselves at once on the Democratic side. How long that condition of affairs will prevail depends entirely upon the democratic nomination. Some democrats there are whose success at Cincinnati would turn the scales and make the November balance nearly even. There are others whose selection would go so far to increase the democratic assurance of victory. With Grant as the republican nominee, it is for the Cincinnati convention to say whether he shall be beaten with ease, with difficulty, or at all.

Rights of Colored Men.

New York Star.

Senator Bruce is said to be seriously possessed of an ambition to get the republican nomination for vice president. We are sorry for this ebony statesman if the rumor be true. He is an intelligent man, and ought to understand his radical friend better than to suppose that they would be guilty of giving any such substantial pledge of their affection. When the wind blows in a democratic direction they are cordial in their commendations of the fearance of the African; but when it sets republican ward, they hold their noses as tightly as any other class of white men that we know of.

H. J. Randall in Philadelphia Times.

I notice that Bruce says he don't want to be vice-president. I don't blame him. It is a humdrum affair, and its duties are best filled by the stupidest man to be found. A knowledge of the rules of the senate, over which he presides, is a positive disqualification. That's why Wheeler makes such a good vice-president. He is off fishing in the Adirondacks half his time, but that don't matter. He can be as good a vice-president among the black flies, the mosquitoes and moose-longes as among the statesmen of the senate. Bruce would make a very good presiding officer, and if he could be broken of his habit of making a fog-horn when he is asleep he would be quite unique as a presiding officer. Bruce is a very well behaved man. He minds his own business and doesn't get in people's way. He weighs about two hundred and forty pounds and dresses very neatly. He is the youngest senator of any consequence, being barely thirty-nine. A good senator, he never goes where superior society cannot be found. He never drinks two cocktails in the same saloon and calls them by occasionally different names, and asking if the proprietor still has the same bar-keeper. The proprietor still has. Whenever he goes to a saloon where he is not known he always explains that he did not patronize it, but now goes quietly once in a while when he wants to (as I have heard) and takes his drink like any other senator.

Perished at Last.

Forsyth Advertiser.

We have settled it at last. Being up in Tiftonia we have been casting around for the next best man, and have had much doubt on the subject. But we doubt no longer. Joseph E. Brown is the one. When a man has reached the next station to the summit of earthly glory, we would give him a friendly push and land him "square up" in the top seat. Governor of the empire state for six years, chief justice of the supreme court until he tired of it, president of the biggest railroad in Georgia, rich enough, he has just been given a place in the senate of the United States. One more lift and he is at the top. Who would not give him a helping hand to place him in the loftiest seat, to rule over the greatest people that exist on the face of the earth?

A Good Thing.

Boston Post.

There is considerable talk in these days about starving the governor. By that is meant, we presume, the army of ninety thousand office-holders in various parts of the country. It is rather a harsh thing to say, to be sure, but perhaps it would be a good thing for the country if about two-thirds of them were to starve between now and election day.

About Time for the People to Move.

Cumming Clarion.

When a few men in congress prevent tariff revision for the benefit of a few other men it is time that the people burst the party thongs with which they are bound and put men in office who will legislate for them.

Our Ships at Sea.

How many of us have ships at sea,
Freighted with wishes, and hopes, and fears,
Tossing about on the waves, while we
Linger and wait on the shore for years,
Gazing afar through the distance dim
And sighing, will ever our ships come in?
We sent them away with laughter and song,
The decks were white, and the sails were new,
The fragrant breezes bore them along,
The sea was calm and the skies were blue,
And we thought as we watched them all away
Of the joy they would bring us some future day.
Long have we watched beside the shore
To catch the gleam of a coming sail,
But we only hear the breakers' roar,
Or the sweeping night wind's dismal wail,
Till our cheeks grow pale and our eyes grow dim,
And we sadly sigh, will they ever come in?
Oh! poor sad heart with its burden of cares,
Its aims defeated, its worthless life,
That has garnered only the thorns and the tares,
That is seared and torn in the pitiful strife,
Afar on the heavenly golden shore
Thy ships are anchored for evermore.

—Prejudice often rules in the physical treatment of Babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from Colic, Flatulence, Bowel Disorders, etc., when some simple reliable and safe remedy as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, would give almost immediate relief and perfect ease to the little sufferer.

—When a baby frets because you put a bib on it, you can put it down as a whine bber and a mocker. Name this paper when mentioning the fact to any one.—Kekokuk Gate City.

"Women Never Think."

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—Picayune.

—The number of bills introduced during the present congress is about 7,900. The great bulk of the bills are for claims, for renewals and extension of patents and for extra compensation to contractors. Special legislation is the bane of congress.

Gratitude Lavished.

Is clipped from the columns of the Journal Courier, New Haven, Conn., the following indorsement: "Gratitude of a character, strong, earnest and hopeless, is daily, in person and by letter, being lavished upon H. H. Warner & Co. for the introduction of, and the making so extensively known, their wonderful cures, named as Warner's Safe Remedies."

658 febl—d24m sun wed fri &w24m 2dp

—Coyotes and wild cats trouble the sheep ranches in Nevada. At Desert springs, a poisoned carcass was thrown into a corral, and the following morning, within a circumference of 300 yards, the bodies of 15 coyotes and 10 cats were found.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is more convenient for making "lemonade" than lemons or vinegar, and is healthier than either.
326 may26—d1w wed fri sun &wky1w

Congress Water None genuine sold on draught. Its superiority as a cathartic and alterative consists in its entire freedom from everything bitter, acid or crude that produces headache, internal soreness, and tends to destroy the mucuous membrane. All mineral waters that are dangerous irritants may be known by an acid after-taste.
000 apr1—t2m

—Women are in demand in Dakota. One of the newspapers of that territory says: "Dakota wants women; would like to have them healthy, handsome and young; but any of passable quality are welcome." Go west, young women, go west.

—S. T. Williams, a prominent druggist of Salisbury, Md., wrote, Jan. 25, 1878: "Send me one dozen Tutt's Pills, and if they prove what you claim for them I will order more." Feb. 19, he writes: 'Send me two dozen more of Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills, by return mail. They are doing wonders here."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

National Mutual Benefit Association
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

No Meetings. No Lodge Dues.

MEMBERSHIP FREE AND MEDICAL EXAMINATION only $13,00 for $4,000 Certificate, and $8 00 for $2,000 Certificate. Leave name with N. R. Fowler, Broad and Alabama, and we will call and explain the plan, for a few days.

H. H. KELLER, Special Agent.

The following gentlemen have taken Certificates, to whom we refer: J. J. Richards, Dr. W. G. Drake, Thos. F. Walker, H. D. D. Sams, E. P. Black, A. Beck, H. R. Downing, J. W. Goldsmith, Thos. D. Meador, Chas. B. Meador, John Haskins, A. L. Youngblood, W. N. Crosby, N. R. Fowler, Wm. McMillan, R. Z. Rucker, Jno. M. Robinson.
391 may24—d1t top col 1st un no ads

H. P. CHALLENGER, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
No. 76 MARIETTA STREET.
Office Hours—8 to 11 a. m., 3 to 5 p. m., 8 to 9 p. m.
600 may25—d1m

CHEROKEE RAILROAD.
Schedule taking effect May 17, 1880.

GOING WEST.	A. M.	Leave	GOING EAST.	P. M.
Atlanta	7 45	"	Cedartown	3 25
Cartersville	9 30	"	Fish Creek	4 0
Stilesboro	10 3	"	Rockmart	4 38
Taylorsville	11 00	"	Taylorsville	5 32
Rockmart	12 05	"	Stilesboro	5 50
Fish Creek	12 40	"	Cartersville	7 01
Cedar own	1 15	Arrive	Atlanta	11 0

Tickets for sale at Ticket office of Western and Atlantic railroad.

Limited Tickets from Atlanta to Stations on Cherokee Railroad and Return, good for five days, sold for THREE CENTS PER MILE each way.

One Thousand Mile Tickets sold by Cartersville Agent, for $25.00.
498 may22—d1m JOHN POSTELL, Manager.

The People Appreciate Merit
EAGLE AND PHENIX
Columbus, Ga.
SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST
SOLD BY ALL JOBBERS
BALL SEWING THREAD
1373 1879
Production Doubled. Again Doubled.
247 dec12—deodly fri sun wed

Inman Line Royal Mail Steamers
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Liant. Maury's Lane Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, May 29, at 10 a. m.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Thursday, June 3 at 2 p. m.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, June 12, at 9 a. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL, Thursday, June 17, at 1.30 p. m.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, June 26, at 5 a. m.
From Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Charlton st.
Cabin passage $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms mid-ships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, N. Y
R. D. MANN, 4 Kimball House, Atlanta.
009 feb29—d4m

AUCTION SALES.

E. W. ADAIR, ... Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, TUESDAY afternoon, the 25th May, 1880, at 5 o'clock, my plat, TWO VACANT LOTS and

One House and Lot.

The vacant lots are very desirable for residence, being at the end of the Street Car Line on McDonough street. No. 1 is a corner lot, and has a special value. No. 4 has a four room house on it, and with little renovation would be a very comfortable home in an excellent neighborhood. We will leave our office at half past four and conduct it there on above date to sell, which will attend the sale. Titles perfect. Terms—Half cash; balance in 12 months, with 8 per cent.

E. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate Agent,
No. 4 Wall street, Kimball House.
500 may22—d3t

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
MONROE, LA., April 16, 1880.

Proposals will be received until the fifth day of June, next, for the work of construction and extension of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railroad, from Cottonport (west bank of Ouachita river, opposite Monroe,) to Arcadia, forty-seven miles west.

Proposals may be made for the entire work, viz: Grubbing and Clearing, Earthwork, Bridging, Cross-ties, and Track-laying; or bids submitted for Grubbing and Clearing and Earthwork, in sections of five, ten and fifteen miles, and separate proposals for Bridging or Cross-ties. Maps and profile of the line. Plan and specifications for Bridging, may be seen at the Company's office Monroe.

PAYMENTS

as the work progresses, monthly payments in cash, (less twenty per cent. retained until completion of contract) will be made upon Engineers' certificate. Address J. W. GREEN,
422 apr21—d tiljun5 sun wed General Manager.

Dr. WM. HALL'S
BALSAM
Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S
CARBOLIC SALVE,
The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays pain.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures ulcerations.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals bruises.
Ask for Henry's and Take No Other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents.
000 mar5—d1yeow fri sun wed &weowly

Atlanta Health Institute
ELECTRICITY, MOVEMENTS, WATER-CURE.
178 West Peters Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

THIS IS THE ONLY MEDICAL INSTITUTE South where all kinds of Chronic Diseases are scientifically treated by regularly qualified Hygeiaic Physicians of both sexes. All healthful and invigorating BATHING PROCESSES in existence—together with MACHINE-MOVEMENTS, Electricity, etc.—are here scientifically applied, according to DISEASED CONDITIONS and TEMPERAMENT of each patient. No EMPIRIC or QUACK practice pursued—and no DRUG-MEDICINE used in treating the sick. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART, LIVER, KIDNEY, and SKIN-DISEASES, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, PARALYSIS, and diseases peculiar to the REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS are here treated with greater success than by any other process of treatment known. Treatment especial boon for Invalid Ladies. Exclusive Lady's Department in charge of experienced Lady Physicians. Institute beautifully situated upon one of the most elevated and healthful positions in Atlanta, street Cars run by the door every half hour.

For Catalogue and further information address either Dr. U. O. ROBERTSON,
Or Mrs. L. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.
semlo div wed fri sun 2 locations Atlanta, Ga.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.
SAVANNAH, GA., May 15th, 1880.

On and after SUNDAY, May 16th, 1880, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING SOUTH AND WEST.
Leaves Savannah ..... 9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta ..... 9 20 a m
Arrives at Augusta ..... 6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon ..... 6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta ..... 6 55 p m
Arrives at Atlanta ..... 11 30 p m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.
Leaves Atlanta ..... 11 45 p m
Arrives at Macon ..... 6 00 a m
Leaves Macon ..... 7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville ..... 9 45 a m
Arrives at Eatonton ..... 11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta ..... 4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah ..... 9 30 p m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.
Leaves Savannah ..... 7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta ..... 6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta ..... 6 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville ..... 9 45 a m
Arrives at Eatonton ..... 11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon ..... 9 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta ..... 8 45 a m
Arrives at Atlanta ..... 12 5 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula ..... 8 30 a m
Arrives at Eufaula ..... 4 01 p m
Arrives at Albany ..... 9 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus ..... 9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus ..... 8 25 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line and Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroad; at Augusta with the Charleston, Columbia and Augusta railroad and South Carolina railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.
Leaves Atlanta ..... 3 25 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta ..... 6 55 p m
Leaves Albany ..... 11 15 a m
Leaves Eufaula ..... 8 20 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany ..... 5 20 p m
Leaves Columbus ..... 11 10 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus ..... 8 05 p m
Leaves Macon ..... 7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta ..... 5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta ..... 6 25 p m
Arrives at Savannah ..... 7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Sunday, at these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta, Augusta and Savannah and Atlanta.

Berths in Pullman Palace Sleepers can be secured at SCHREINER'S, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, WILLIAM ROGERS,
Gen. Ticket Agt. Gen'l Supt. G. S. W. R. R.
J. C. SHAW, W. G. RAOUL,
Gen. Trav. Agt. Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 may9—d1f

ASK FOR
DALSHEIMER BRO'S
PHILADELPHIA
Fine Shoes.
723 jan1—d1y

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.
EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold at No. 4 Kimball House and Union Depot, Atlanta to Chicago and return on May 29, 31 and 31, for $25.30 Round Trip, good to return within 15 days.
S. W. WERNS,
General Passenger Agent.
430 may 16—d 1m 31st (not

P. A. AHLE, F. B. WIDDIG,
AHLE & WIDDIG,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS,
VARNISHES, Etc. Factory—Foot of New Street, East of Broadway, CINCINNATI, OHIO
Send for Price List. 344 may11—d1m

FAMOUS N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE.

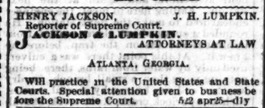
Fire! Fire!
THE STOCK OF THE
Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
7 Whitehall Street,
Damaged by Fire. Will open MONDAY with Great Bargains.
The Entire Stock Must be Cleared Out.
851 feb1—d3m sun wed fri then d3m d wky3m 2d pg

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The friends of D. N. SPEER, of Troup county, announce him as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, subject to the action of the Democratic Convention. 21 apr8—d1de

DRUGS, PAINTS, AND OILS

THE MOST DELICATE.
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
THE MOST FRAGRANT,
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
THE MOST REFRESHING,
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
THE MOST LIKE THE FLOWERS,
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
THE MOST RELIABLE,
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
THE MOST EXQUISITE,
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
THE BEST FOR THE NURSERY,
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
THE BEST FOR THE TOILET,
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
THE BEST IN USE,
Plumb's Empire State Cologne.
So the ladies say, and they are authority.
Sample Bottles 25 cents.
PREPARED BY
D. B. PLUMB & CO.
26 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.
jan25—d1f



ESTABLISHED 1860.
WM. J. LAND,
Analytical Chemist,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

NOTICE.
Health having been restored I will resume business at my old stand on the 5th instant.
Many thanks are hereby tendered to former patrons. Work pertaining to my profession is most respectfully solicited. WM. J. LAND.
May 2, 1880. 118 may6—d1m

TRADE
S.S.S.
MARK.
Is the only medicine that will cure Syphilis. The proof of its merit is its rapidly increasing sales.

COLUMBUS, GA., May 12, 1880.
Send us 6 dozen S. S. S.
M. D. HOOD & CO.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 10, 1880.
Send at once 6 dozen S. S. S.
SOLOMONS & CO.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., May 13, 1880.
Send us another ½ gross S. S. S.
JONES & CARY.

MOBILE, ALA., May 10, 1880.
Send ½ gross S. S. S. at once.
GEO. CUSTAR & CO.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 8, 1880.
Send by fast freight ½ gross S. S. S.
F. KALTEZER & SON.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COM'Y,
PROPRIETORS.
For sale by all Druggists.
Ask for Copy of Young Man's Friend.
may23—d1f

SCHUMANN'S
PHARMACY,
PHOTOGRA

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura

SKIN REMEDIES

Cure Skin Diseases and Scalp Affections with Loss of Hair.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are marvels of curative power. Internally, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT cleanses the Liver and Kidneys, regulates the stomach and bowels, enriches and purifies the blood of the taints, scrofulous, cancerous and catarrhal. Externally, CUTICURA, a Medicated Jelly, removes all Scaly Crusts, heals Humors, Ulcers, Sores, Itching Piles, and all Itching Affections of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, and is admirably assisted in every case by that most softening, healing, and exquisitely perfumed toilet, bath, and nursery Sanative, the CUTICURA MEDICAL TOILET SOAP. Gentlemen say the CUTICURA MEDICAL SHAVING SOAP is worth its weight in gold.

PSORIASIS.

Nineteen Years of Suffering and Hundreds of Dollars for Medicine.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have been afflicted for nineteen years with psoriasis, and have spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and stuff they call blood purifiers. Not one did not know what to call my disease. I would scratch at night until I scratched myself raw; then it would dry and form into scales which would all be scratched off next night and so on. I have been completely cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Most respectfully,
THOMAS DELANY.
CONCORD ST., CUSTOM MILL,
MEMPHIS, TENN., June 16, 1879.

RINGWORM HUMOR

Of Six Years' Duration Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Sirs: I have had a ringworm Humor, got at the barber's, for six years, which spread all over my ears, face and neck, and which itched and irritated me a good deal. I have used many remedies by advice of physicians without benefit. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have entirely cured me, taking every bit of humor off my face and leaving it as smooth as a dollar. I thank you again for the help it has been to me. GEORGE W. BROWN, Mason.
42 MARSHALL ST., PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
Nov. 29, 1879.

SALT RHEUM

For Nine Years Speedily Cured with the Cuticura Remedies.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have been troubled for nine years with Salt Rheum and have tried every patent medicine (I think) known to the trade; have also been attended by physicians, but with no more than a temporary relief. As I had tried everything it was no more than fair that I should try yours, which were exhibiting effective, completely curing me. In two months since I quit using your medicine, and I am satisfied I am permanently cured. Gratitude alone prompts me to tender you my testimonial.
Most truly yours,
GEO. F. OWEN,
Dealer in Pianos and Organs
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., October, 1879.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

For Skin, Scalp and Blood Humors,

are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 8 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars, for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

They vitalize, strengthen and support Weak and painful Parts: relieve Chronic Ailments of the Liver and Kidneys; absorb Poisons and thus prevent Fever and Ague, Malarial and Contagious Diseases, and when placed over the pit of the stomach, prevent Dyspepsia, Bilious Colic, Cramps and Pains. Price, 25 cents.
31 april—dly wed sun & wkly nr d rd mat F

PATENT MEDICINES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.
TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MAR
English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money, or address of the purchaser. ☞ THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH. ☞ Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. Sold in Atlanta Wholesale and Retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR.
[284 oct11—d&w

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS

In eliminating the impurities of the blood, the natural and necessary result is the cure of Scrofula, Blood and other Skin Eruptions & Diseases including Cancers, Ulcers, and other sores. It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and thus a benefit in all diseases.
Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Bitters. It is recognized as an Appetizer and Regular Tonic. It is a medicine which should be in every family, and which, wherever used, will save payment of many doctors' bills.
Bottles of two sizes; prices 50 cents and $1.
☞ WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Medicine everywhere.
H. H. Warner & Co.,
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞ Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.
TRADE MARK
656tmfsu1—d2 sun wed fri &wky24 no1 B

FOUND!

A REMEDY THAT IS A SURE AND EFFECTUAL cure for all diseases of the Blood, Skin, Bones, Kidneys, Cancer in the worst form, White Swelling, Catarrh, Cancer of the womb and all Chronic Sores, no matter of how long standing; we guarantee a cure if our remedies are used according to directions.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup AND Star Curine.

With these two medicines combined, we have cured hundreds of cases of the different diseases mentioned above.

Smith's Scrofula Syrup

is an internal remedy, one of the best blood purifiers now known to the American people.

Star Curine

is an external remedy; by applying it on the outside as directed, Smith's Scrofula Syrup, your case will be easy to cure. If you will call on or address us we will take pleasure in showing you hundreds of certificates from parties living in this State that you are well acquainted with, that have been cured sound and well by using Star Curine and Smith's Scrofula Syrup. If you are afflicted with any of the above mentioned diseases do not think your case will get well without treatment; do not delay; the sooner you get to using our two remedies, the sooner you will be restored to health and happiness.
Call on Daniel & Marsh at once, before it is too late, and get a bottle of Smith's Scrofula Syrup and Star Curine.
Read the following certificates:
JANUARY 14, 1879.
Messrs. Daniel & Marsh, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta:
Gentlemen: This is to certify that we have tried Smith's Scrofula Syrup in several cases of chronic sores of Catarrh, Cancer, sore legs, etc., and we cheerfully recommend it to the public as the best, safest and most reliable blood purifier that can be used for all diseases for which it is recommended.
Respectfully,
R. HARMAN & Co.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL & MARSH, sole Proprietors and Manufacturers, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta.
202 feb1—dtf wed f

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Griffin was on a bark.

—Considerable sickness about Conyers.

—Burke county has two thousand dollars in her treasury.

—Considerable complaint of grass in the cotton in Newton county.

—The colored Methodists of Covington are building a new and commodious church.

—Dr. J. P. Garvin, one of the oldest citizens of Augusta, is seriously ill.

—A talking match is to come off in Rome.

—Six fine brick residences will be erected in east Rome this summer.

—Twenty-seven papers in Georgia have declared for Lester for Governor.

—Crops in Dougherty and Baker counties are doing well.

—The Milledgeville factory property has been sold for $8,000.

—The apple trees, in large numbers, are dying in Newton county.

—Macon county is out of debt, and has $3,700 to her credit in bank.

—The cut crop of Monroe county is splendid, and the wheat crop will turn out better than expected.

—H. H. Cabaniss assumes sole publication of the Monroe Advertiser, C. A. King retiring.

—A party of twenty-seven gentlemen, for recreation, have left Macon for Cumberland Island.

—Mr. W. R. Murphy, of Barnesville, will start a sheep farm two miles west of Forsyth.

—The voting strength of Macon county is 1,600. She has three flourishing towns within her limits.

—June 8th the corner stone of the new Methodist church in Hamilton will be laid.

—Dr. T. O. Powell, superintendent of the asylum at Milledgeville, is attending a convention of superintendents of insane asylums now in session at Philadelphia.

—Four thousand eight hundred and eighty-one boxes and fifty-nine barrels of vegetables were received in Savannah on Saturday.

—Colonel John Screven, of Savannah, has gone to Washington as the representative of the rice planting interest of his section of the state before the ways and means committee.

—Mr. J. M. Harvey, who lives two miles west of Buena Vista, in Marion county, had his dwelling house destroyed by fire a few nights since. He had no insurance—probable loss, several thousand dollars.

—Covington Star.—"Our friend, the Colonel," W. A. Hemphill, the solid business manager of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, has been elected a director of the Gate City national bank. His election is a handsome compliment to a most worthy and competent business man, and will add great strength and solidity to the bank, while depositors can always rest assured of getting their last dollar.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED MAY 18, 1880.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Martin J. Crawford, Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Morrison vs. The State. Certiorari, from Morgan.

WARNER, C. J.

1. When a certiorari to the decision of a county judge in a criminal case is sought, it must affirmatively appear that the petition, duly sanctioned, was filed in the clerk's office within ten days from the trial, otherwise the certiorari will be dismissed.

2. The act of 1868 provided, in the sixth section thereof, "that no writ of certiorari shall be granted unless the accused shall first have filed his affidavit setting forth that he is informed and believes that he has not had a fair trial, and that he has been wrongly and illegally convicted." The act of 1872 provided that "no application for certiorari, however, in a criminal case shall be entertained unless the party applying will make the affidavit set down in section 6 of the act of 1868, as follows: 'That no writ, etc.,' in the same language as that above quoted, except that the words "is informed and believes that he" were omitted, leaving the affidavit without such qualifying clause:

Held, that the act of 1872 is the latest expression of the legislative will, and since its passage an affidavit on information and belief is not sufficient.

Judgment affirmed.

J. A. Billups; Calvin George; McHenry & McHenry, for plaintiff in error.

Robert Whitfield, solicitor-general; H. W. Baldwin, county solicitor; Jackson & Lumpkin; F. C. Foster, for the state.

Moody vs. Griffin. Equity, from Greene.

WARNER, C. J.

The son of the firstcousin of one of the parties to a suit is not a competent juror; if the relationship be not discovered until after a verdict in favor of the party related to him, this court will not reverse the grant of a new trial on that ground.

Judgment affirmed.

M. W. Lewis & Sons; E. C. Kinnebrew, for plaintiff in error.

John C. Reed, for defendant.

Mosely et al. vs. Jenkins, guardian. Complaint, from Putnam.

WARNER, C. J.

On January 1, 1859, A. W. Mosely, as principal, and J. A. Mosely, as security, made their note, payable one day after date to Jenkins for $650 00. Jenkins died. In 1867 his administrator brought suit thereon in the county court. In 1868 county courts were abolished. The papers were lost, and the case was never transferred to the superior court, nor was any effort made to establish copies of the papers. In 1869, on a bill filed for direction by the administrator, the note was transferred by decree to Reid, guardian, and in the same year the guardian made compromise with the makers of the note, by which they paid part of the money in cash, and made a parol promise to pay the balance agreed upon. Refusing to do so, the successor of Reid brought suit:

Held, that the suit being virtually abandoned in 1868, the statute of limitations began to run, and more than six years having elapsed before the compromise, a parol promise was not sufficient to revive the claim.

Judgment reversed.

W. B. Wingfield; W. F. Jenkins, for plaintiffs in error.

H. A. Jenkins; J. W. Preston; Calvin George; Jackson & Lumpkin, for defendant.

Ayer & Co. vs. Kirkland. Certiorari, from Coffee.

WARNER, C. J.

Notice given by plaintiffs in certiorari to the opposite party "that they had applied for and had issued a certiorari returnable to the next term of the court, etc.," was not a sufficient compliance with section 4099 of the code, which requires notice to be given of the sanction of the writ of certiorari. In default of the notice required, the certiorari was properly dismissed.

Judgment affirmed.

Lastinger & Pafford, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Denton, by brief, for defendant.

Williams & Co. vs. Hart. Claim, from Greene.

JACKSON, J.

1. On objection before sale, a levy would be held insufficient if made in the following terms: "I have this day levied the within fi. fa. on nine hundred acres of land as the property of James R. Hart, one of the defendants, said property being situated in the 5th district of Union Point, Greene county, Georgia"—(Union Point being an unincorporated village.) But after sale has been made, and the rights of a purchaser have intervened, it should be left to the jury, under all the facts of the case, to say whether the levy was sufficient, and the fi. fa., with this entry upon it, should be allowed to go before them.

JACKSON, J., dissented.

2. It is the duty of the sheriff to state in his entry of levy who is in possession of the property, and therefore his entry is evidence on that point; but it is not a part of his duty to state who died in possession, and if he volunteers to make such a statement, it is not evidence of the fact. Such an entry would not relieve the plaintiff in fi. fa. of the onus probandi.

3. The mere understanding of witnesses as to what was levied on and sold, without any statement of facts on which such understanding was based, was inadmissible.

4. Setting as a defense remains in possession of property which once formed a part of the estate, which, although a creditor should condemn as fraudulently conveyed, his declarations, though made after he has parted with the formal paper title, may be given in evidence for the creditor against the claimant. It makes no difference that the claimant bought at a sheriff's sale, and not at private sale from the debtor.

Counsel, in argument, cannot testify. The testimony lies the duty of the court, on objection made by opposing counsel, to settle the fact as to what was sworn to by the witness. A statement by the court that a witness said a certain thing, if said in the course of remarks of counsel, is not the evidence. What is sworn is testimony; what is truth deduced therefrom is evidence.

6. This case had not been fully tried, so as to bring out and submit to the jury the whole truth on the issue of fraud, and therefore a new trial is ordered.

Judgment reversed.

M. W. Lewis & Sons; C. Heard; James L. Brown; W. W. Lumpkin, for plaintiff in error.

John C. Reed; John C. Hart, for defendant.

Willis et al. vs. Foster, trustee, et al. Equity, from Greene.

JACKSON, J.

1. The existence or non-existence of fraud is peculiarly a question for the jury. The question being whether executors and a trustee had combined to defraud certain beneficiaries of an estate by buying in property at the executors' sale at a price below its real value, and appropriating it to their own use, the jury having found that fraud did exist, the evidence being sufficient to warrant the finding, and the presiding judge being satisfied, this court will not interfere with his refusal to grant a new trial.

2. If executors fraudulently bought property belonging to the estate at their own sale, including both realty and personalty, and subsequently one of them sold his interest in the realty to a purchaser who took with notice, such purchaser would not be liable to the same extent as the executors not being interested in the personalty, and therefore not liable on account thereof.

Judgment reversed as to Inman, Swann & Co.; affirmed as to others.

John C. Reed; M. W. Lewis & Sons; P. B. Robinson; Hook & Webb, for plaintiffs in error.

A. T. & F. C. Foster; J. A. Billups, for defendants.

Gerding, surviving partner, vs. Adams. Complaint, from Putnam.

JACKSON, J.

To a suit on a note given for the purchase money of three mules, it was not matter of recoupment that the vendor had caused one of them to be sold under an attachment which was void because not based on any affidavit. If the action was wrongful, it was a tort. The attachment was not out of the contract, but out of a breach by the defendant himself.

Judgment affirmed.

W. E. Wingfield; W. F. Jenkins, for plaintiff in error.

S. A. Reid; M. W. Lewis & Son; Calvin George, for defendant.

Gray Brothers et. al. vs. Gray. Injunction, from Houston.

CRAWFORD, J.

1. Alimony is granted in cases pending for a divorce, and in suits where there is a voluntary separation between the parties, or where the wife, against her will, is abandoned by the husband. In these latter cases, where the husband fails to make provision for the support of the wife and minor children, equity may compel him thereto by decree.

2. That equity will, by injunction, prevent the husband from alienating his property to defeat alimony, being well established, if others co-operate with him to perpetrate such wrong, the same remedy is proper as against them.

Judgment affirmed.

W. E. Collier; W. C. Winslow, Jr., for plaintiff in error.

Duncan & Miller, by brief, for defendant.

Snow vs. Council. Laborer's lien, from Wilkinson.

CRAWFORD, J.

A laborer's lien as against real estate must be foreclosed as provided by §1980 of the code, and in declaring for such a debt, the pleadings, verdict, judgment, and execution must set forth the lien.

Judgment affirmed.

O. Bower, by brief, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

Story & Bro. vs. Walker. Complaint, from Greene.

CRAWFORD, J.

1. When a guardian, who was also the husband of his ward, transferred an execution against his ward's property to other creditors as collateral security for supplies, and they collected money thereon, the remedies of the wife were twofold: 1st. Those of a ward to call her guardian to an account. 2d. Those of a wife, to recover from a creditor who knowingly receives in payment of his debt money belonging to his debtor's wife.

2. Where the action belongs to the latter class, it is competent for the defendants to show that the money was received in payment of the debt of the wife; that though these goods were charged to the husband, yet the quantity sold to and used on the wife's place amounted to more than the sum received on the execution, and this after her consent to the transfer; that the husband was insolvent and credit was refused him.

Judgment reversed.

McWhorter Bros. for plaintiffs in error.

M. W. Lewis & Son, for defendant.

Thornton, ordinary, for use, vs. Wills, trustee. Claim, from Greene.

CRAWFORD, J.

1. A purchase by an executor at his own sale is not void, and although it may be set aside by any parties injuriously affected thereby, yet until that is done the legal title remains in the purchaser.

2. Where land was so purchased by an executor, his title being only voidable, the property was subject to an execution based on a judgment rendered against him whilst he held the title.

3. The jury having found contrary to the charge, a new trial should have been granted.

Judgment reversed.

John C. Reed; M. W. Lewis & Son; J. B. Park; John A. McWhorter, for plaintiff in error.

Philip B. Robinson, for defendant.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The French Senate—Covering Turkey—Bismarck's Feelings.

PARIS, May 24.—A full meeting of all the groups of the left in the senate to-day adopted M. Leon Say as their candidate for president of the senate by 56 votes against 53 in favor of M. Leroyer. M. Pelletan, vice-president of the senate, renounced his candidacy for the presidency in favor of M. Leroyer. It is not yet known whether M. Jules Simon will accept the candidacy offered him for the same position by a portion of the left centre. The right would probably also support him.

Mr. Feffer, workingmen's candidate for member of chamber of deputies, from Lyons, announces his intention to retire in favor of M. Blantey, communist.

The communists demonstration to-day in commemoration of the death of their comrades shot on the 23d of May, 1871, passed off without any more serious incidents than the arrest of thirteen persons, including one Prussian, and a slight encounter between the police and the throng.

GERMANY.

LONDON, May 24.—A South American government organ states that the Prussian government would not be displeased if the bill relative to ecclesiastical laws were defeated, as Prince Bismarck only desired to show his readiness to conclude a peace and demonstrate to influential circles and the public that the ultramontanes are not working for spiritual peace, but for the increase of political power.

TURKEY.

LONDON, May 24.—A Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the prospect of the western powers using pressure to compel Turkey to carry out the reforms prescribed in the Berlin treaty has caused Russia to endeavor to gain an influence in Turkey by adopting a more lenient course, and it is said that the execution of the massacre of Colonel Commeroff will not be insisted on by Russia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 24.—In the house of commons to-day Sir Wilfred Lawson, liberal, member for Carlisle, gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would move an address for the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from the governorship of Cape of Good Hope.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

In the house of commons to-day Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said Mr. Goschen had been instructed to confer with the representatives of other powers to obtain the exact facts relative to the outrages perpetrated on the Mohammedans and to obtain from Bulgaria the punishment of the offenders.

It is understood that the powers will not be prepared to withdraw their fleets from Afghanistan at the earliest possible moment, regard must be paid to the health of the troops and to the requirements for which England's honor is committed. It will not be possible to effect as early a retirement from Candahar as was hoped to do from Cabul and northern and eastern Afghanistan. Efficient measures must also be taken for the protection of the eight tribes who showed good will.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Gourley, said a demand had been made by the United States for $105 000 arising from the Fenian Rory Gear. There had been no correspondence since the last production of the papers, but the government intended shortly to lay on the table the whole correspondence on this subject.

The debate on the question whether Mr. Charles Bradlaugh should be allowed to take the oath then proceeded. A majority of the speakers were strongly against granting permission to take the oath. Sir Henry Wolff's motion in opposition to the administration of the oath to Bradlaugh was finally rejected by a vote of 289 to 215, after an animated discussion.

"I Don't Want that Stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made an enthusiastic in its praise that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—Standard.

—Women somehow get over childish notions that men never outgrow. Some men celebrate the anniversary of their birth as long as they live, while women abandon the childish custom after they have passed twenty without marriage.

Mental Strain Relieved.

The Washington, D. C., Critic says: "It is intimated to us that members of the senate and house are freely using Warner's Safe Nervine for relief of nervous prostration incident upon the severe strain upon their mental powers."
58 feb1—424m sun wed fri &w24m 3d9

FINANCIAL.

F. I. DIBBELL & CO.
BANKERS AND STOCK DEALERS,
No. 6 Wall St., New York City,
Buy and sell all active stocks for cash, or carry them on satisfactory margins; furnish option contracts on same at favorable rates; trade in 10 to 100 shares on 1 to 3 per cent. at market quotations, and afford complete facilities for profitable speculative investments on the constant fluctuations of stocks, in sums from $50 to $5,000 and upwards. Explanatory manual sent to any address on application.
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INTEREST, BONDS & STOCKS.

I PAY INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR per cent. per annum, by agreement, on money when left two or more months, and buy and sell all kinds of Bonds and Stocks, and Land Money on them. JOHN H. JAMES.
163 may9—d6m head fin col

H. CASTLEMAN,
STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,
No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House.
Invest Your Money Safely.

I TAKE THE LIBERTY OF CALLING THE attention of parties desiring to make investments to the great advantages to be derived from buying securities paying A REGULAR STATED INTEREST, SUCH AS FIRST-CLASS BONDS.
I can furnish such in limited quantities. Good Bonds are scarce and hard to get. Parties holding good Bonds are slow to part with them, not knowing where they can safely reinvest their money.
H. CASTLEMAN.
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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 25, 1880.

The following prices are quoted to-day:

EXCHANGE.
Buying at ..... ¾ | Selling ..... ¾ prem

BONDS.

Georgia 4s	99@100	Sav. City 5s, new	72@ 75
Georgia 6s	107@109	Macon City	85@ 90
Georgia 7s	109@111	Columbus City..	72@ 75
Ga. 7s gold	109@111	Ga. R. R. 6s	103@106
Georgia 8s	114@115	Central R. R. 7s	110@112
Western R.R. of Ala. 1st m'tge 8s	109@111	W. & A. RR. Lessee 7s	104
Atlanta 6s	101@103	income bonds	115@120
Atlanta W'r'k 7s	107@109	Ala. Class A 2 to 5	60@ 62
Atlanta City 7s	107@ 09	do. Class A small	60@ 62
Atlanta City 8s	111@112	do. Class B 5s	60@ 62
Augusta 7s	114@116	do. Class C 2 to 5	65@ 70
Augusta City 7s	104@106		

STOCKS.

Georgia R. R.	93@101	South Wes R.R.	102@104
Central R. R.	78@ 80	Atlanta St. R. R.	102@105
A. & W. P. R. R.	114@116		

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 24—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 5. Exchange long $4.86; short $4.89. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Evening.—Money 4@5 per cent. Sterling $4.86¾; governments strong; some higher; new fives 103¾; four and a half per cents 109¾; four per cents 107⅞. State Bonds neglected.

Stocks nnsettled, closing firm.

N. Y. Central	121¾	Chicago & N.W.	92¾
Erie	33⅞	do. Preferred	116
Lake Shore	109¾	Rock Island	138
Illinois Central	101¾	Western Union	93¾
R. & D. & S. L.	62	Union Pacific	83¾
Louisville & Nash.	70	N. J. Central	94¾
Pittsburg	112		

BONDS—

Ala. Class A to 5	97	Ala. Class B 5s	90
do. Class A small	60	do. Class C 2 to 5	67

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin ..... $ 90,128,806 Currency ..... $ 8,050,534

PARIS, May 25—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 85f. 90c.
LONDON, May 25—3:30 p. m.—Erie 33¾.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 25, 1880.

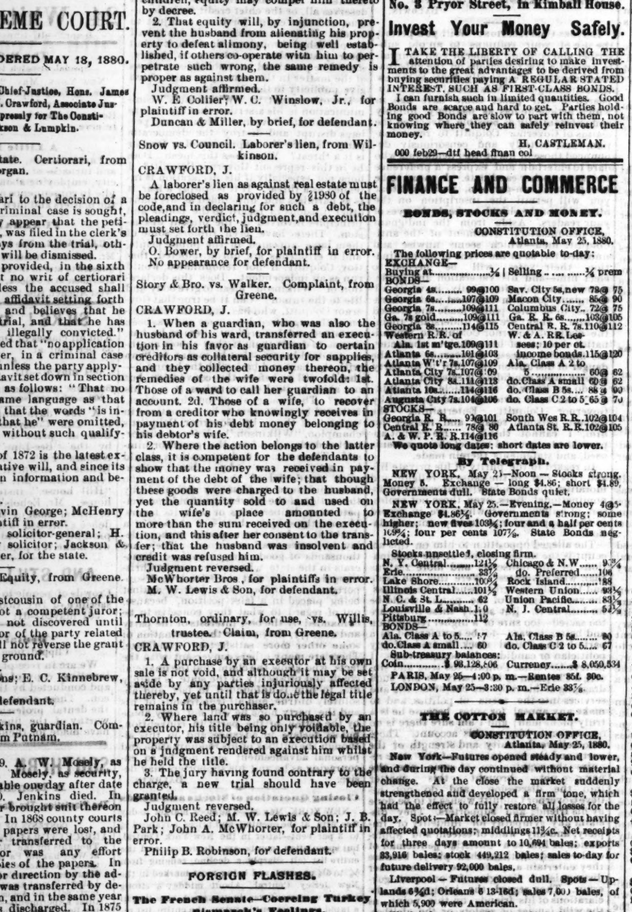
New York—Futures opened steady and lower, and during the day continued without material change. At the close the market suddenly strengthened and developed a firm tone, which had the effect to fully restore all losses for the day. Spot—Market closed firmer without having affected quotations; middlings 11¾c. Net receipts for three days amount to 10,694 bales; stock 449,212 bales; sales to-day for future delivery 92,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed dull. Spots—Uplands 6 5-16; Orleans 6 13-16d; sales 7,000 bales, of which 5,000 were American.

The local cotton market remains quiet and dull. Spots unchanged: Middlings 10¾c; low middlings 10¼c; good ordinary 9¾c.

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	1,999
Same day last year	3,222
Showing a decrease of	1,223
Net receipts for three days	10,694
Same days last year	9,503
Showing an increase of	791
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	4,742,350
Same time last year	4,368,224
Showing an increase of	366,226



By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 25.—noon.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6 13-16; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 5,000; American 1,800; futures, upland low middling clause May delivery 6 25-64; May and June delivery 6 29-64; June and July delivery 6 31-64; July and August delivery 6 37-64; August and September delivery 6 43-64; September and October delivery 6 49-64; October and November delivery 6 55-64; November and December delivery 6 61-64; December and January delivery 6 67-64; January and February delivery 6 74-64.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—11:30 a. m.—Uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 29-64; August and September delivery 6 43-64; October and November delivery 6 61-64; December and January delivery 6 74-64.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 29-64; June and July delivery 6 31-64; August and September delivery 6 43-64.

LIVERPOOL, May 25—3:15 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 6 19-32; futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 11¾; middling Orleans 11¾; sales 371 bales; net receipts 123; gross 1,561; consolidated net receipts 1,993; exports to Great Britain 13,033; to continent 8,355.

GALVESTON, May 25.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 265 bales; gross —; sales 135; stock 14,459.

NORFOLK, May 25.—Cotton easy and lower to sell; middlings 11¼; net receipts 50 bales; gross —; stock 16,709; sales —; exports coastwise 260.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12¼; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross 47 bales; sales 75; stock 7,907; exports coastwise 35.

BOSTON, May 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 34 bales; gross 307; sales none; stock 1,516.

WILMINGTON, May 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10; net receipts 59 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 1,469.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross 24 bales; sales to spinners 286; stock 10,619.

SAVANNAH, May 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 11 1-16; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 70 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 10,035; exports coastwise 833.

NEW ORLEANS, May 25.—Cotton dull and easy; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10; net receipts 1,503 bales; gross 6,583; stock 149,245; exports to Great Britain 6,083; coastwise 2,952.

MOBILE, May 25.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10¾; low middlings 9¾; good ordinary 9; net receipts 9 bales; gross —; sales 300; stock 19,252; exports to Great Britain 3,607; coastwise 600.

MEMPHIS, May 25.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 11; net receipts 264 bales; shipments 1,107; sales 500; stock 47,263.

AUGUSTA, May 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 66 bales; shipments —; sales 120.

CHARLESTON May 25.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 262 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 12,021; exports to Great Britain 3,912.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 25, 1880.

WHEAT.			CORN.		
	Opening.	Closing.		Opening.	Closing.
JUNE.	1.08	1.08	JUNE.	38	38
JULY.	1.08	1.08	JULY.	39	39
	PORK.			LARD.	
JUNE.	9.90	9.90	JUNE.	6.05	6.05
JULY.	9.90	9.90	JULY.	6.05	6.05

The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, lard and pork, since Jan. 1, 1880.

CHICAGO FUTURE PRICES.
CHICAGO, May 25, 1880.

	WHEAT.		CORN.		C. R. SIDES.	MESS PORK.	LARD.
	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.			
JUNE.	1.08	1.08	38	38			
JULY.	1.08	1.08	39	39			
JUNE.					9.90	9.90	6.05
JULY.					9.90	9.90	6.05

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AUGUSTA, May 25.—Cotton dull; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 66 bales; shipments —; sales 120.

CHARLESTON May 25.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 262 bales; gross —; sales 200; stock 12,021; exports to Great Britain 3,912.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 25, 1880.

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CHICAGO FUTURE PRICES.
CHICAGO, May 25, 1880.

	WHEAT.		CORN.		C. R. SIDES.	MESS PORK.	LARD.
	Opening.	Closing.	Opening.	Closing.			
JUNE.	1.08	1.08	38	38			
JULY.	1.08	1.08	39	39			
JUNE.					9.90	9.90	6.05
JULY.					9.90	9.90	6.05

NEW YORK, May 25.—Flour dull; sales 4,200 barrels; choice to fancy $6.50@7.50; extra fine to superfine $5.00@6.25; fine $4.50@5.00; Minnesota clear $5.50@6.50; straight $6.50@7.50; patent $7.50@8.50; low extra $4.00@4.50; city mills superfine $5.50@6.25; extra $4.50@5.00; family $6.00@6.75; Rio brands $6.00@6.25; Pennsylvania family $7.00@7.50. Wheat, southern steady and firm; western firm; southern red $1.25@1.28; amber $1.30. No. 1 Maryland red $1.29@1.30. No. 2 western winter spot $1.28; May $1.28; June $1.28@1.28¾; July $1.13¾@1.13¾; August $1.04¾@1.10. Corn, southern white easy; yellow firmer; western inactive and firm; southern white 56; yellow 55. Oats dull and easy; southern 42@43; western white 41¾@44½; western mixed 40@40½; Pennsylvania 41@42.

NEW YORK, May 25—Flour, southern in buyers' favor and dull; common to fair extra $5.10@5.75; good to choice extra $5.80@6.50. Wheat 1c lower and unsettled but firmer; ungraded red $1.20@1.30. Corn opened heavy and closed stronger and fairly active; ungraded 52¾@54. Oats opened weak and closed a shade firmer; No. 3 43. Hops quiet and about steady.

CHICAGO, May 25—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat uns

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6¾d; in New York, 11⅝c; in Atlanta, 10¾c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indications to-day for Georgia, stationary barometer and temperature, westerly to southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A. KIMBALL HOUSE, May 25, 10:31, P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
Atlanta	30.07	72	67	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.15	78	72	0	Calm	.00	Clear.
Charleston	29.86	74	76	E.	Fresh	.0	Fair.
Galveston	29.90	79	87	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29.87	77	87	E.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.00	87	82	E.	Fresh	.0	Fair.
Mobile	30.08	73	90	E.	Fresh	.08	Cloudy.
Montgom'ry	30.07	72	90	S.	Light	.0	Fair.
New Orleans	29.97	72	93	E.	Gent	.37	Clearing
Pensacola	30.05	77	82	E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.17	74	72	E.	Gent	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 8 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 25, 1880.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.14	67	84	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31	30.19	77	60	E.	Fresh	.0	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.09	79	50	E.	Fresh	.04	Cloudy.
2:31	30.09	79	50	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
6 p. m.	30.06	73	63	E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31	30.07	72	67	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar..... 30.08 | Maximum ther..... .80
Mean daily ther..... 73.5 | Minimum ther..... .55
Mean daily humid..... .64 | Total rainfall..... .10

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

McBRIDE & CO.

First live responsible merchants in every town and city in the United States, to take control of and push the sale of "Fowler's Fly Fans," with Lambeth's Patent Improvements. Fastest selling article ever introduced. Absolutely necessary in every household. Address only McBRIDE & CO.,
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McBRIDE & CO.,
S. A. U. S. A.
m9 jan25—dly nr we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

To the Sewing Machine Trade.

We are prepared to fill all orders with SOLID POLISHED PANELED CABINET WORK.

It will still be a few weeks beforo we have a supply of BENT-WOOD.

In ordering please state whether we shall fill at once with the Paneled work or wait until the receipt of the Bent-wood.

CRAIGE & CO.,
43 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

General Southern Distributing Office, FOR THE
"DOMESTIC."
00 mar13—dtf

SOLID SILVER
Bridal Presents,
DIAMONDS,
Watches, Jewelry, etc.,
—AT—
J. P. STEVENS & CO'S.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 Whitehall Street.
48 mar4—dly

SIDEWALK NOTES.

New York Times: The battalion of State Fencibles of Philadelphia is to visit Atlanta, Georgia, in October next, under the command of Major Ryan, upon the invitation of the Gate City Guards.

—The ninth annual meeting of the Underwriters' association of the south will convene this morning at eleven o'clock in the breakfast room of the Kimball house. The executive committe will meet at ten o'clock.

—The contract for Governor Brown's new building on Alabama street, next to the Merchants bank, was awarded to Alexander & Adair, who will commence immediately to put up the building. It will be occupied by Messrs. Fuller & Oglesby.

—The ladies of Trinity church who are willing to assist in an entertainment for the benefit of the Parsonage aid society, are most earnestly requested to meet at the church this afternoon at 5 o'clock. All are cordially invited. Mrs Wm. Laird, president. Mrs. Wm. A. Hemphill, secretary.

—W. H. Brotherton has the largest, most attractive and cheapest stock of ladies', misses' and children's slippers in the city. His stock of men's and boy's straw hats is complete, and at prices that defy competition. His stock of men's, boy's and children's clothing are new and very cheap. Try one of his white vests at 75 cents. His stock of dress goods is too immense to give any but a passing notice in this article. Call and see them.—adv.

Underwriters' Association of the South—Ninth Annual Meeting.

By order of Executive Committee all resident and visiting Underwriters' and members of the Insurance Press are invited to seats upon the floor and to participate in our proceedings. Members of the local Press and Chief of the Atlanta Fire Department are invited to seats upon the floor during the meetings of this session.

R. H. STOCKDELL,
may25—d1t un sid no Secretary.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—E. E. Brown, of Macon, is in the city.

—K. L. Boone, of Gainesville, is in the city.

—Steve H. Melton, of Macon, is in the city.

—Wallace Trammell, of Griffin, is visiting the city.

—L. N. Trammell, of Dalton, is visiting Atlanta.

—The Columbus Guards will visit Atlanta June 8th.

—Robert J. Powell, of Barnesville, is visiting the city.

—Thomas D. Stewart, of Conyers, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—H. W. Johnson and wife, of Rome, were in the city yesterday.

—H. H. Carleton, editor of the Athens Banner, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—E. B. Thomas, we are informed, will go with General James Longstreet to Turkey.

—Charles F. Pendegast, Rev. Thomas Boone, W. H. Daniel, of Savannah, are in the city.

—James R. Brown, of Cherokee, brother of Senator Joseph E. Brown, was in the city yesterday.

—George T. Fry is confined to his bed again from sickness. He was taken sick last Friday night.

—Miss Lelie Long, of Gainesville, who has been visiting the Misses Inman, returned home yesterday after a pleasant stay in Atlanta.

—Chattanooga Times: Mrs. Angier, of Atlanta, is in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs Frank Eastman She is accompanied by her daughter, Miss Lilly, a charming young lady.

—Eufaula Times: Miss Tallulah Whittaker, of Atlanta, an accomplished daughter of the first proprietor of the Intelligencer, a paper formerly published in that city, is visiting the family of Dr. T. M. Allen.

Miss Mattie Trammell, J. W. Cunningham, Miss Rosie Trammell, Miss Annie Trammell, Miss Beatrice Freeman, J. C. Brooks, R. R. Blakeley, C. P. Beeks, W. B. Hammond, of Griffin, were in the city yesterday having accompanied, as far as Atlanta, J. O. McPherson and wife, nee Miss Emma Brooks, a bridal couple from Griffin, who were on their way to Alabama.

Colonel W. L. Avery.

The death of the above-named gentleman, by the capsizing of a boat in Arkansas, has been announced. Colonel Avery married a grand daughter of the late Mr. William Lumpkin, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, formerly of Athens, in this state. He resided near Memphis, and by his means was always the seat of a generous hospitality. He was well-known as a brave and gallant confederate officer, loved and honored by every soldier who knew him. He was a man of generous and warm impulses, and as a public speaker had few equals. He represented his district in congress one session.

AURELIA'S YOUNG MAN

Grows Tired of Horatio's Young Female.

When Horatio Peeler first became engaged to Miss Aurelia Pips that excellent young gentleman was quite thin, and his sweetheart was a slender and symmetrical miss of sixteen gentle springs. The betrothal was approved by the loving parents of the [illegible] and it was understood that the pair, whom everybody declared was so prettily matched in points of stature, should enter upon their career of wedded bliss at the end of three years. The first year passed sweetly and sweetly Aurelia grew, becoming deeper and deeper in love every day, and Miss Pips returning his ardent affection with all the power of her tender young heart. Ah, the youthful couple were very, very happy and oftentime would chide the lagging months which were yet to roll around before Mr. Peeler could acquire the legal right of paying Miss Aurelia's board until death, or a divorce court should them part. Alas, that their rosy dream should be so rudely disturbed! Just as they were beginning the second year of their engagement a singular change came over the frail form of Aurelia Pips. It began to assume alarming proportions. The small and shapely hands became masses of dimpled flesh, the delicate arms assumed a terrible plumpness, the graceful neck imperceptibly faded away until it was narrowed down to the length of an inch and a half; the lovely eyes being encroached upon by huge red cheeks, were partially closed, and the entire figure of the little creature expanding in proportion, Miss Aurelia Pips had, at the end of another year, attained the enormous weight of two hundred and eighty pounds. Now, Mr. Horatio Peeler had a holy horror of fleshy females, and as week after week he watched the frightful spreading of his colossal fiancee, he became the victim of a wild desire to break the engagement. But the corpulent Aurelia refused to release him. Sad to relate, her love for the attenuated young man had "grown with her growth and strengthened with her strength," and she stated to him that she was resolved to marry him at all hazards. Parts of the interview, which was stirring, may be of interest:

"Aurelia Pips, I can never marry you."

"Horatio Peeler, you have given your promise true. You must and shall fulfill it."

"Massive and ungrateful female, you have grossly deceived me. You are not the girl I took you for. You have doubled on me in every respect. I have taken you to eight picnics, and each time have been forced to charter an open car. I have carried you to the theater fourteen times, and each time have been under the painful necessity of securing you two reserved seats. I have treated you to many ice creams, and have been invariably charged as if you were twins. I have conducted you to the circus, and submitted to the mortification of having you taken for the fat girl of the side show. I have been compelled to enlarge our engagement ring, stretch your bracelet, and have your necklace sawed off to prevent you from choking to death. I cannot kiss you except by means of a step-ladder, and I have been unable to embrace you for many weary months. You are entirely too large and expensive, Aurelia Pips, you have made me a pauper, and I love you no more! Oh, to think what you were, to see what you are. I leave you forever! Good-bye!"

And he climbed up on the piano, and taking her huge hand in his, was about to kiss it, when slowly and sadly this mountainous girl grasped him in the rear of his clothing and lifting him gently across the room and laying him upon a couch, was just upon the point of sitting on him when he kicked her violently in the stomach, and while she forcibly sat down upon the rug and requested to be allowed to die at once, he fled the fearful spot.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., May 25.

Northern circuit.....2 | Atlanta circuit.....23

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 15. In re, A. A. Bradley. Motion, from Chatham. Argued. A. A. Bradley, in propria persona, for plaintiff in error H. B. Tompkins, by S. B. Adams, contra.

No. 10. Rabilly et al. vs. Horton. Injunction, from Chatham. A. P. & S. B. Adams, for plaintiff in error. J. J. Abrams, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. S. B. Adams, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

Judgments Rendered by the Supreme Court on May 25, 1880.

No. 4. Eastern. Way et al. vs. Myers. Complaint, from Chatham. Affirmed.

No. 8 Eastern. Wilson et al vs. Archer et al. Ejectment, from Effingham. Affirmed.

No. 5. Eastern. Central railroad vs. Roach. Case, from Chatham. Reversed.

No 7. Eastern. Dean, executor, vs Central Cotton Press Company. Ejectment, from Chatham. Affirmed.

No. 6. Eastern. Seibels vs. Hodges. Fieri facias, from Bulloch. Affirmed.

No. 3. Eastern. Franklin vs. Kaufman et al. Contested election, from Chatham. Affirmed.

No. 9. Eastern. Clark vs. Cassidy, administrator. Trover and bail, from city court of Savannah. Affirmed.

Snakes or no Snakes—That is the Question.

Mr. W. A. Bonnell, the efficient gentleman in charge of the city hall park, denies the snake story which appeared in yesterday's CONSTITUTION. Mr. Bonnell says that ten days ago the grass which covers the park was thoroughly cut, and, although diligent search was made by the mover of the new and keen mower, not one snake in the grass was to be found. Very recently the grass was recut by the same process and with the same result. Mr. Bonnell is of the opinion that the flocks of happy children may still continue to use the park as a play-ground, on bright afternoons, for the reason that the tender eye of childhood never sees snakes where there are none to see. He admits, however, that there are some grown up children who, without the slightest effort, can see everything in the shape of a snake, from the smallest moccasin to the biggest boa, and yet he has noticed that these coiling, creeping, hissing creatures, unlike the pick slingers of Pennsylvania, are never on a strike.

It would seem then that the great snake conundrum resolves itself into the popular and oft repeated query, "Where did you get your liquor?"

Hymeneal.

Yesterday at 2 o'clock Mr. W. G. Smith was married to Miss Lula May Johnson, at the residence of the bride's parents, at Stone Mountain. The Rev. W. Y. Smith, assisted by Rev. J. F. McClellen, performed the ceremony in a most impressive and beautiful manner.

The attendants were Mr. Charles F. Johnson and Miss Myrtis V. Peck, Mr. J. B. Derby and Miss Fannie Goldsmith, Mr. R. H. Smith and Miss Bartie Veal.

After the ceremony the bridal party sat down to an elegant dinner, which was most heartily enjoyed.

The bride was the recipient of many costly gifts, some of which were really superb.

Mr. Smith is a popular and rising young man of Hampton. In common with his many friends in Atlanta, his old home, we sincerely congratulate him upon winning a prize so fair and noble. The couple reached Atlanta at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and will leave for Hampton, their future home, at two o'clock to-day.

M'PHERSON—BROOKS.

Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. F. J. Brooks, the bride's father, in Griffin, Mr. Oscar McPherson, of Oxford, Alabama, was married to Miss Emma Brooks, one of the loveliest ladies of Griffin. Mr. Clarke Brooks and Miss Annie Trammell, Mr. Cunningham, of Atlanta, and Miss Beatrice Freeman, were the attendants. The parlors of the hospitable mansion were filled with a large assemblage of friends, who enjoyed the occasion to the fullest possibility. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Thomas, of the Christian church of Atlanta.

The bridal party reached Atlanta on the Macon train, and during the afternoon were called on at the Kimball house by many friends.

They were accompanied from Griffin by Mr. and Mrs. Trammell, Mr. C. P. Beeks, Mr. W. B. Hammond and others.

Mr. McPherson will leave with his bride for Oxford to-day. He is one of the most successful business men in east Alabama, and his many warm friends will congratulate him on the happy nuptials which have just given him a lovely bride.

Big Prices.

Yesterday afternoon there was a sale of five acres of property by G. W. Adair on the continuation of Peachtree street, beyond the city limits, and about one and a half miles from the union passenger depot. The property consisted of six lots, two of them unimproved. The sale realized $8,700. Colonel Adair was highly satisfied with the sale. He says that the attendance was large and that plenty of money was represented in the crowd.

THE CENSUS.

Instructions to Enumerators to be Issued Soon.

The census in Atlanta will be taken at once, beginning next Tuesday and continuing two weeks. The districts have been carefully laid off, and the work made as nearly equal as possible. It is desired by the supervisor that all the enumerators shall use pen and ink, and write the entries in their portfolios as carefully as possible.

Each enumerator to be absolutely certain as to the boundaries of his districts and its extent and contents should procure a city map and mark it off clearly so as not to be misled and to neglect any part of his work. The enumerators are all ready and the census in Atlanta will be taken in a very thorough manner. There are various estimates as to what the population will be. They vary from 38,000 to 48 000, and some put the figures as high as 50 000.

The Young Men's Library.

Last night the old board closed up their business, and the new board was organized, Vice-President Gholstin being in the chair. After the transaction of the customary business, the standing committees for the ensuing year were announced, as follows:

Library—Finch, McCay and Snook.

Finance—Lowry, Smith and Mcavlin.

Lecture—Spalding, Calhoun and Thompson.

Entertainments—Glenn, Bain and Sanders.

Building—Bain, Finch and Spalding.

The first named of a committee is to act as its chairman.

General Henry R. Jackson was elected orator for the coming anniversary in August, and a committee of five, headed by Mr. Hoke Smith, was appointed to notify General J. of his selection, and to request his acceptance. It is understood that he will be in Georgia next August and will, therefore, doubtless be able and willing to fill the position.

A very considerable number of new members were elected at the meeting the last night, and a determination was freely expressed by the members of the board to leave no stone unturned to largely increase the membership. Two directors declare that they would each individually receive fifty new members. The association enters upon the new year full of hope and vigor, and the outcome will be something splendid if the expectations of the more sanguine members of the new board are realized.

The Odd Fellows' Picnic.

The picnic of the Odd Fellows yesterday at Loeville was a success, both as to management and numbers. In the morning a special train left for these popular picnic grounds, and the afternoon passenger train of the Western and Atlantic railroad conveyed several hundred additional visitors to the grounds. The day was spent in a most enjoyable manner. In addition to dancing, which was indulged in during the entire day, there were several other kinds of amusements to attract the attention of those in attendance. About four o'clock in the afternoon the boat races came off. The course of one-half mile was staked off, and G. H. Merrifield and Mr. Maddox, the only staked boats, entered for the contest. The race was rowed and won by Merrifield in 2:20.

The second race was between Martin Armorous and E. A. Licman, which resulted in the former winning the race in 2:34.

As the train entered the union passenger depot upon its return to the city, Miss Georgia Walker, one of the young ladies who attended the picnic, fainted, and was carried to her home, 120 West Fair.

With this exception, nothing happened during the day to detract from the pleasures of the occasion.

Among the Moonshiners.

A private letter from W. E. Candler, of Blairsville, Union county, to United States Marshal, O. P. Fitzsimons, received Monday last, announced the fact that a few days since William Berong and one of his sons had come in upon that day and given themselves up to Commissioner Carroll, and that a few hours after their arrival at Blairsville Deputy Marshal J. M. Robinson reached Blairsville with the other two sons of Mr. Berong, whom he had arrested a few miles distant from Blairsville.

The letter stated that all of the Berongs had given good and solvent bonds for their appearance when called upon, and were preparing to furnish other bonds for future good conduct. The fact of the surrender of the head of the family ardone of the sons, goes to show that the policy of Colonel Fitzsimons is working very well, and that he is accomplishing more good by his method of service than could be accomplished by filling the mountain counties with bands of armed officers.

The Bradley Case.

The supreme court was yesterday engaged on the case of Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, formerly the most famous colored politician in the state. Bradley was, in 1875, elected to the house of representatives from the black belt counties, and while in Savannah, on charge of seduction and other crimes. Since that time he has been making streneous efforts to regain his lost position as an attorney, so that he may go from Georgia to some new field of labor with his garments free from all stain.

Bradley made an effort to procure a reinstatement before Judge Flemming of the Eastern circuit but failed. He now comes to the supreme court on an appeal for the reversal of Judge Tompkins decision, ruling him from the bar. The case of the bar is represented by Mr. S. B. Adams of Savannah. Bradley represents himself, and yesterday made a fervent appeal to the supreme court in argument for a reversal of the court below.

Home From Africa.

Professor T. N. Chase, of the Atlanta university, and Rev. J. E. Smith, (colored) of Chattanooga, who were sent over by the American missionary association, six months ago, to inspect and reorganize their Meriti mission on the west coast of Africa, have returned. The professor had but a slight assault of fever and his associate kept himself in perfect health. Professor Chase will set himself, as detailed by the A. M. A., this fall to the supervision of new buildings in Atlanta, Nashville, Talladega and New Orleans, which are to be erected by the $150,000 provided for this purpose by the Stone estate of Malden, Mass. Other buildings under process of erection, such as the Tillotson institute at Austin, Texas, and the Trinity school at Athens, Ala., will be under his care.

A Painful Accident.

Yesterday morning a painful accident happened to Mr. George Miller, head cellarman at the Atlanta brewery, which will lay him up in bed for several days. It appears that Mr. Miller, while working in the cellar of the brewery, was struck on the head by a falling ladder, which knocked him to the ground. When picked up it was thought that he was fatally injured. He was carried to the hospital a short distance away where his wounds were dressed by Dr. O'Brien after which Mr. Miller was conveyed to his home. An investigation as to the extent of his injuries resulted in the discovery of the fact that no bones were broken and that his injuries, although quite painful, could by no means be considered fatal. At last accounts Mr. Miller was getting along as well as could be expected.

Address at Wesley Chapel.

At Wesley chapel last night the Rev. Alpheus B. Wilson, missionary secretary of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, delivered an address upon Christian Missions. The speaker is a master of the subject and unfolded it in an elaborate and powerful way. No collection was taken up, the sole object of the address being to awaken Christians to a sense of their duty in reference to Christian missions, and lay before them all the information necessary to a thorough understanding of their very important work.

To-night at Trinity church the able divine will repeat his interesting address. We trust that there will be an outpouring of Christians who feel an interest in Christian missions throughout the world.

The Fish Commission.

Georgia is receiving some attention from the United States fish commission and there is hope of a good supply of shad for the Georgia streams. Last night Messrs F. S. Ellis and George G. Davenport, of the United States commission, arrived in Atlanta. They come to look after the distribution and proper management of about one million shad, which will be placed in the Ocmulgee, Oconee and Flint rivers.

The State Sunday-School Convention.

Friday the state Sunday-school convention will meet in the First Baptist church and remain in session for three days at least. The attendance will be large and the proceedings interesting. The leading Sunday-school men in the state will be in attendance. Full reports of the proceedings will appear in THE CONSTITUTION.

The Underwriters.

The Underwriters' association of the south will meet in session this morning at 10 o'clock in the breakfast room of the Kimball. Yesterday quite a number of the delegates arrived, and the entire body is expected to be here to-day in time to attend the opening of the session, which promises to last three days.

—Miss Mattie Trammell, a very handsome Griffin girl, was at the Kimball yesterday.

Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR

SECOND STOCK THIS SPRING,

Bought by their Mr. Johnson. All in want of NEW DRESS GOODS will do well to call early as there are many new and nobby styles now being opened

Their Dry Goods, Carpet and Boot and Shoe Departments

Are now replete with the latest novelties of the season. Samples sent from their Dry Goods department on application. See Their Three Store all combined in one make the largest Store in the Southern States. Call and examine at

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.'S.,

66 and 68 WHITEHALL STREET.

IT IS RUMORED

—That Peachtree street property is booming upwards in value.

—That the Markham feasted its guests yesterday on fine plumbs.

—That an Atlanta policeman is never absent from duty on pay-day.

—That the union passenger depot is soon to be overhauled and remodeled.

—That kerosene lamps are getting to be as dangerous as the left hind leg of a mule.

—That A. M. Perkinson will enter in the race for sheriff of Fulton county at the next election.

—That a colored politician was seen yesterday in close communion with the hind leg of a Georgia raised mule.

—That two politicians remained awoke all of last night at James' bank corner discussing the events of the day.

—That all of the leading enterprises of Atlanta commenced from small affairs in that they would each individually receive fifty new members. The association enters upon the new year full of hope and vigor, and the outcome will be something splendid if the expectations of the more sanguine members of the new board are realized.

—That Postmaster Conley's condition was greatly improved yesterday, and that at an early day his friends expect to see him at his post of duty again.

—That in ten days time Senator Brown will have under process of construction his new Alabama street store as the excavation for the basement has already commenced.

—That the begging cripple now located at the corner of the capitol will be served with a nuisance notice with the view of compelling him to have his goat renovated and cleaned.

—That to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock the enumerators of the city of Atlanta will assemble in the room of the president of the senate for the purpose of meeting and consulting with Dr. Gatchell, the census supervisor of the first district of Georgia.

IT IS SAID.

—That Col. Hoge will run for the legislature;

—And that the present will be the coolest summer ever known in Georgia.

—That the coming census will establish Atlanta officially as the largest city in Georgia.

—That the Atlanta cotton factory will show a profit of twelve per cent. for the first year;

—That Colonel W. H. Hulsey will run for Congress in the fifth irrespective of a convention;

—That Mayor Calhoun will certainly tackle your Uncle Daniel Pittman for ordinary, and that Judge Dennis Hammond will endeavor to be "thar or tharabouts" when the race comes off;

—That Mr. H. I. Kimball and Capt. Jim English will be the opposing candidates for Mayor, with Dr. Roach as a not remote possibility;

Columbus in the Calaboose.

About half-past twelve o'clock last night the police arrested Columbus Gaskill, colored, who is charged with having burglarized the drug store of Dr. William Graham, on Peters street, sometime in December last. Upon the night that the store was entered the money drawer, containing a sum of money, was carried way. The officers have recovered the drawer, having been shown where it was buried by the negro. The police are confident that they have arrested the guilty man, and feel satisfied that Gastnell will be convicted.

THE CHURCHES.

The Proceedings of the Conventions Yesterday.

CINCINNATI, May 25.—At the general conference to-day the election for book-agents, at New York, resulted in the almost unanimous re-election of Phillips & Hunt. Dr. H Liebhardt was re elected editor of Hands and Heart. J. M. Walden was re-elected book-agent at Cincinnati. For the other agent there was no choice.

Amendments to the ecclesiastical code occupied most of the session. One was adopted providing that the trial of bishops of this church should proceed in the same manner as the trial of ministers for immoralities.

The committee on episcopacy have agreed to recommend to the Methodist general conference the election of a missionary bishop for Liberia and Africa.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 25.—The anniversary of several Baptist associations for general work opened here this morning with the meeting of the Baptist missionary union. Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, president of Brown university, called the meeting to order, and made the opening address. Rev. J. N. Murdock, foreign secretary, read the annual report, showing the union to be in a prosperous condition.

CHARLESTON, May 25.—In the Presbyterian general assembly to day a telegraphic salutation was received from the northern general assembly, and a cordial response was sent by telegraph to that assembly. The new directory of worship was ordered to be printed and copies sent to every church and presbytery for criticism. On the subject of dismission of office by elders the assembly decided that an elder cannot demit his office except when he is unacceptable to the people. The assembly declined to receive the list of delegates to the Presbyterian alliance.

Pope, the Hatter.

We doubt if any man ever opened a business in Atlanta and became so well known and so popular in so short a time as the gentleman whose name heads this article. "Pope's hats" have already come to be the reigning style among the fashionable folks, while his prices are so low as to attract the general custom of the city and surrounding country. Mr. Pope deals fairly with all customers—has but one price for goods and that the lowest, and carries none but the best stock. His store is one of the institutions of Atlanta.

A Fast Train.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25—A fast train from Washington and Baltimore to Chicago is announced by the Pennsylvania railroad It leaves Washington at 7:30 a.m. and Baltimore at 9 a.m., reaching Chicago the next morning at 8:30, and making connection with the 9 a m train from Philadelphia at Harrisburg. The schedule is made up on that of the old extra fast train, which was so popular during the centennial.

The Queen's Birthday.

QUEBEC, May 25.—The queen's birthday was observed here yesterday as a general holiday, business being entirely suspended. The principal feature of the day was a grand military review on the plains of Abraham, in the presence of the vice-regal party and thousands of spectators.

The Kalloch Impeachment.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25.—The Kalloch impeachment case will go on trial to-day before Judge Greary, of the superior court, assisted by as many of the other superior court judges as can give the matter their joint attention.

The Confederate Dead.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 25.—The graves of the confederate dead were decorated here to-day.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., May 25, 1880.

Fred L. King, N Y; John L Sickel, Baltimore; E J Alston, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Wasikom and two children, Mrs Waskom, John R Alford, Texas; Ship Shepard, West Point; C P Heiser, Jr, Baltimore; E L Ridgely, N Y; Lee & Carpenter, S C; J McCreery, Columbia, S C; A R Lawton, Jr, Savannah; E B Hoge, Cincinnati; A K Percival, Pa; A J Grayson, N Y; Dr H H Carr, LaGrange; A Williams, Madison; A C Rayaw, Baltimore; Col J Gaudal, Augusta; G W Thomas, Ga; J L Bass, Mobile; W T Satterfield, Va; E Leloup, New Orleans; W S Johnson, Macon; J O McPherson, Oxford, Ala; J A Macdonald, N Y; W B Cress, John Carbridge, Albert Dish, John W Farquhar, S C; J T Blalock, Fayetteville; C H Rochester, Ky; Jos Hull, Savannah; W B O'Connell, Savannah; W H Wilg, W W Boon, Tapola, Miss; W Mandil, Greenville, S C; W C Cook, Ga; J I Mears, N Y; J Riddle, J G Johnson, T H Moore, Ga; J T Swift, Columbus; Rev and Mrs C C Williams, Augusta; A M Johnson and wife, Richard W Johnson, N Y; Mrs J Jackson, Jonesboro; R Morris, N Y.

CORRESPONDENCE,

In Which "Baldwin" and "Wilkinson" Appear.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Some weeks since I handed you for publication, at his request, the article addressed to me by my old friend, "Wilkinson," setting forth in eloquent terms the strong points in favor of Governor Colquitt and his administration.

I have lately received a communication from my highly esteemed friend, "Bald win," reviewing the article of "Wilkinson," setting forth the other side of the question in probably the strongest light of which it is susceptible. And as I think fair play requires that "Baldwin" should be heard through the same medium selected by "Wilkinson," I respectfully ask that you will publish his article herewith enclosed. It seems to me that less than this would not do justice to both sides. And now permit me to say to both my good friends that having given each a fair opportunity to be heard, I must decline to be the farther channel of communication between them and the public. If they desire to protract the discussion and you think proper to permit them to do so in your columns, I must beg them to address their future communications directly to you. While I entertain for each of them a very warm friendship, I cannot think they will complain of my refinement from further connection with the discussion. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH E. BROWN.

HON. JOSEPH E. BROWN—My Dear Friend: Emboldened by the success of your kind and effective aid to your old friend "Wilkinson," in having his views of the impending canvass for governor published in the leading and most influential daily of the state, I, as one of your old and steadfast friends, bespeak the same kind office in securing the publication of a review of the article of "Wilkinson," which is meant to be temperate, non-partisan and just to all concerned. While my acquaintance and friendly relations with you do not date back so far as his, my first and three last votes for governor of my native state were cast for you, and from my youth to my mature manhood your esteem and friendship has been one of my highest privileges and honors. Without committing yourself to my views, as a lover of fair-play and believer in free discussion, you can but feel that the inscription on my side of the shield should be exhibited to those who have read Wilkinson's. Your friend,

BALDWIN.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you permit the use of your columns to an old subscriber and constant reader of your journal, to present a few reflections on the gubernatorial canvass. I especially desire to review the article signed "Wilkinson," which appeared in your paper some days ago, in which article he has at his single, forcible and substantially as possible advocated the claims of Governor Colquitt to renomination, and bitterly and censoriously denounced those of his brother democrats who dare to entertain and express a preference for some other candidate. I mean to be fair, just and non-partisan, and trust that you will permit the inscription on the other side of the shield to reach the eyes of your readers. Aside from the indignant and denunciatory treatment of the anti-Colquitt men—which seems unwise and uncalled for, as in the event of his nomination their votes will be needed to elect him—and his veneration and laudation of the Colquitt family, in which Georgians join him in honest pride—there seems to be three points made and pressed by him. They are as I understand them, the claim of Governor Colquitt to renomination because of his religious character, his financial success as governor, and the danger of disruption and ruin to the party if some other candidate is selected.

I do not know if the article of "Wilkinson" had been reviewed and approved by Governor Colquitt. Entertaining the highest personal regard and respect for him, I cannot think so. He cannot approve the temper and tone of the arguments used, and statements therein made.

In regard to the purity of his private life and his zeal in the cause of religion and morality, the people without regard to denominational lines, even those not professors of religion, everywhere are in accord in their approval and hearty commendation.

The alleged opposition to him on this account is the merest fiction of the imaginations of his indiscreet and more zealous than wise advocates. Were this the issue and the only one great issue in the canvass, the vast majority of the people would be for him on it. But surely these things are too sacred—too sure of a higher recognition and better reward—to be enumerated as a part of the political stock in trade of any politician or candidate for popular votes. I believe Governor Colquitt too true and sincere a Christian to be a party to any such dragging of his religious character and services into the arena of politics and to make any appeal for votes because he is a truly pious man; and I am sure there is no opposition to him on this account. Those who believe the unity and strength of the party and the best interests of the state require the nomination of some one else have not brought this matter into the discussion, and do not believe Governor Colquitt wishes it to be done by his friends and supporters. They disclaim any sympathy for infidelity or impiety, and any want of esteem and appreciation of him as a Christian gentleman of exalted and distinguished piety, because they entertain a preference for some other distinguished Georgian for our next governor. They regard the intemperate declarations of his friends on this point, as the wild fancies of zealots, or the deliberate work of political demagogues, intended to promote his political success—but not likely to benefit him when understood. Neither approval nor disapproval of this religious views or life, is proper to be dragged into a discussion of his record as governor, or his claims to renomination. He as a sincere Christian—as he unquestionably is—must approve of these views, as the opposite opinion and practice would savor of religious demagogery, with which he has and can have no sympathy. If now and hereafter the position of chief magistrate of Georgia, is to be the reward for prominence and activity in matters of piety, and is to be distributed solely or chiefly on this ground, there are so many men of well established and unquestioned Christian character in the state, that in four years of occupancy of the position, as long a period as one incumbent should claim it on this ground, to enable all, or a small portion of the truly good men, to have any chance for a share of the political reward for prominent and conspicuous participation in the religious movements of the day.

The second point insisted upon, and pressed upon the public consideration by "Wilkinson," is the improvement in the financial condition of the state during his administration, its improved credit, and the reduction of the rate of taxation. For this he is lauded, and for this he is warmly advocated as a candidate for renomination. Is this plain supported by the facts? I think not, and that this assumption ignores and does injustice to many able, faithful, and good men, who are the real authors of our present high credit, and have really effect the pressing burdens of taxation from the shoulders of the people. If renominated, Governor Colquitt should be on his own merits—on what he has done, not on the claim of credit for him, because of that which is almost solely due to others, during Governor Smith's administration, he and joint financial committee of the two branches of the general assembly, began an investigation of the financial affairs of the state, commencing with the administration of Treasurer Jones, which was followed up by legislation, throwing safeguards around the treasury, stopping leaks, reducing expenditures, and looking to the collection of taxes from corporations. The constitutional convention in 1877, in its article on taxation, finance and the public debt, in the language of General Toombs, "locked the treasury of the state and gave the keys to the people," rendering it impossible while that instrument is the organic law of the state, for the public credit to be ever again imperiled or embarrassed. The legislature convened since its adoption, have faithfully carried out its provisions have cut down the contingent fund and reduced the rate of taxation. Governor Colquitt was not understood at the time to favor the provisions of the new constitution in reduction of salaries, cutting down expenses, and its financial provisions generally, nor indeed to favor that instrument or its authors very heartily, if at all. This is too true to be disputed and there can be no question of the fact, that the cutting down of the contingent fund, and lowering the rate of taxation, were against his views and wishes. These things were done in spite of him, not with his aid and approval. The state has prospered, her credit has been elevated, the burdens of taxation have been lightened, taxes—the efforts to collect which in probably the strongest light of which it is susceptible. And as I think fair play requires that "Baldwin" should be heard through the same medium selected by "Wilkinson," I respectfully ask that you will publish his article herewith enclosed. It seems to me that less than this would not do justice to both sides. And now permit me to say to both my good friends that having given each a fair opportunity to be heard, I must decline to be the farther channel of communication between them and the public. If they desire to protract the discussion and you think proper to permit them to do so in your columns, I must beg them to address their future communications directly to you. While I entertain for each of them a very warm friendship, I cannot think they will complain of my refinement from further connection with the discussion. Very respectfully,

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